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30,283 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 28-29, 1980 Established 1887

WEATHER—PARIS: Friday, rain, Temp. 12-17 (54-63). Friday, showers and sunny intervals. Temp. 12-20 (54-68). CHANNEL: Slight to moderate. ROME: Friday, partly cloudy. Temp. 19-31 (66-75). FRANKFURT: Friday, cloudy with thunderstorms. Temp. 10-17 (50-63). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 20-26 (68-79).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 16

Algeria	4.00 Din.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	3.75 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Israel	I.£46.00	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Italy	600 Lire	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Jordan	325 Fils	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	350 Mills	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.Kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	£13.00	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.50 F.M.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.395 Din
France	3.50 F.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.£ 37.50
Germany	1.90 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Greece	35 Drs.	Netherlands	1.90 Fior.	Yugoslavia	33 D.

...homeini ...bukes ...ni-Sadr

...ns Regime: ...or Get Out

From Agency Dispatches

...AN, June 27 — In a sur... sharp attack on the trou...nian government, Ayatollah ...h Khomeini hinted strongly ...at he would order a new upheaval in Iran if Presi...bolhassan Bani-Sadr's re... not move quickly to re... country's problems.

...llah Khomeini's warning a speech at his home to a ...f Iranians disabled during ...78-79 revolution. It was ...st by Tehran radio.

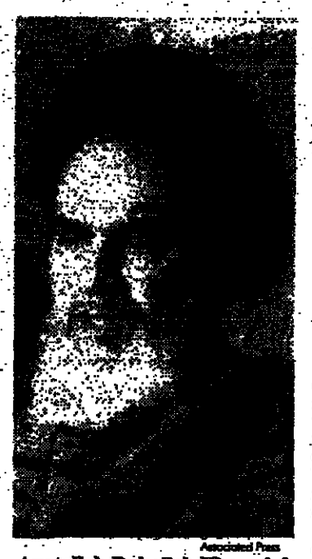
...changes in Iran's top lead... could affect prospects for the ... release. Mr. Bani-Sadr ...e hostage issue as a distrac...n Iran's serious internal ...s — a devastated economy, ...st turmoil and violence be...ftists and rightists — and ...e Americans freed as quick...sible.

Increasing Concern

...ent weeks, Ayatollah Kho...s sounded increasingly con... about Iran's continuing ...s.

...speech to the assembled in...e said the government was the "wishes of these hum...lems."

...e who are at the top, how is ...they pay no attention to ...oblems?" he asked. "How is ...e president does not inter... these issues? How is it that ...olutionary Council is not in...g these issues? What has ...d to all the work that needs ...one? They are busy doing ...ngs."



Associated Press

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini speaking Friday from the balcony of his house in Tehran.

Ayatollah Khomeini added, "If they are unable to act, let them quit so that we can find individuals who are not ineffective."

He said he had been informed that the imperial emblems of the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi — "the same filthy things" — are still visible on stationery, calling cards and other places at the Foreign Ministry "and other ministries and all centers of corruption."

If these Pahlavi insignia are not replaced by the symbol of the new Islamic republic within 10 days, Ayatollah Khomeini said, "I will tell the nation to deal with you in the same way that it dealt with the shah."

There were these other developments:

● In Paris, Barbara Timm was seeking permission from the Iranian Embassy to make a second trip to Iran, where her son and 52 other hostages spent their 237th day in captivity. She arrived in Paris earli...

(Continued on Page 2, Col.7)

EEC Body Approves A Budget

6-Month Dispute Appears Ended

LUXEMBOURG, June 27 (Reuters) — The European Parliament voted overwhelmingly today to make only minor amendments to the latest European Economic Community draft budget for 1980, backing down from demands it made in rejecting a first draft six months ago.

The suggested changes to the new draft, put forward by EEC finance ministers last week, were so small that ratification by the community's ministerial council was almost a formality, an informed EEC source said.

He said that parliament had accepted agricultural spending fixed at 73 percent of the total, more than in the budget it rejected last December, and had made scant further demands for regional and social spending.

The source said that EEC ministers were unlikely to hesitate over the small adjustments requested in the new draft.

Clearly impatient to push the long-stalled $23-billion budget through before the summer break, the parliament gave ground on the three outstanding issues that might have provoked the ministerial council.

The first was the budget committee's recommendation that a further $24 million be added to the extra $336 million offered by EEC ministers over December's rejected budget, mainly for regional spending.

Parliament decided to ask for just $15 million, to be spent chiefly on developing new energy sources in the community, aiding the textile industry and helping the handicapped.

The second was the committee's suggestion that community borrowing and lending as well as the European Development Fund — aid to the Third World — be included in future budgets.

Parliament rejected this outright.

Communists Rebuffed

The parliament also rejected a statement proposed for inclusion in the budget by Communist members that would have committed EEC ministers to make stringent cuts in the proportion of community funds spent on the Common Agricultural Policy next year.

An EEC spokesman said that the $15 million extra was "nothing — less than a thousandth of the total budget," and added that the ministers "cannot refuse it."

Asked in the chamber to give the council's view, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo declined to comment. But Simone Veil, president of the parliament, said ministers' approval might come in the next few days if there were no objections.

The 1980 EEC budget, which has been pegged at last year's levels since December, with one-twelfth of the 1979 amount parcelled out each month, would then be established at last.

While conceding that parliament had retreated, budget committee sources insisted that its stand had led to a new awareness in the community that agricultural spending was excessive and a determination to rectify the imbalance through structural budgetary changes in the next two years.

Oil Spill in Tampa Bay

TAMPA, Fla., June 27 (AP) — A barge carrying 85,000 barrels of heavy fuel oil began sinking and leaking its cargo while being towed into Tampa Bay early today.



Associated Press

El Salvador troops guard students after entering and occupying the national university.

25 Said to Die in Salvador Campus Clash

SAN SALVADOR, June 27 (UPI) — A battle in a slum area between soldiers and leftist militants yesterday led to an army attack on the University of El Salvador, in which about 25 persons died, witnesses reported.

Witnesses said armored cars and jeeps mounted with heavy-caliber machine guns spearheaded the attack by 400 troops on the university, an autonomous body known as a leftist refuge.

About 25 persons were killed when gunfire broke out in the La Fosa slum on the northeastern edge of the campus, and 12 students were wounded and another 100 arrested within the campus itself.

Army officers said soldiers were about to begin a search of the slum when gunmen posted inside the university fired on them, triggering the two-hour firefight.

Six of El Salvador's top leftist leaders were holding a news conference at the university when the troops attacked. All evacuated the building and were searched by soldiers before being allowed to leave.

La Fosa residents said the troops raided the slum's shacks and systematically shot to death about 25 persons. Reporters saw five bodies, all face down and shot once through the head.

The army attack on the campus was followed by a building-to-building search that forced leftist gunmen to flee the university hallways, littered with dozens of abandoned automatic pistols, witnesses said.

The troops withdrew from the campus seven hours after the start of the battle, leaving the university almost deserted, most of its windows shot out and hundreds of empty shells on the grounds.

The attack had been expected because the university had become known as a haven for leftist extremists.

Leftist and rightist groups are attempting to overthrow the military-civilian junta that has ruled since a coup overthrew the rightist regime last October. The junta has been trying to push through land, banking and other social and economic reforms but has not managed to satisfy either group.

U.S. to Speed Tanks, Other Arms to Thais

By Bernard Gwertzman

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 27 (NYT) — The United States told Thailand today that it would speed delivery of 35 tanks and other battlefield equipment as a tangible U.S. response to the Vietnamese incursion into Thailand earlier this week.

Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, in relaying the pledge to Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila of Thailand, also held out the possibility of further aid above the modest credits currently allocated to Thailand, as well as an easing of credit terms to allow Thailand to purchase more arms.

The meeting with Air Chief Marshal Sitthi occurred soon after Mr. Muskie arrived in the Malaysian capital to consult with the foreign ministers of the five pro-Western members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The meeting has been dominated by concern over Vietnam's armed crossing of the Thai-Cambodian border on Monday and Tuesday. More than 20 Thai soldiers and perhaps as many as 1,000 Thai and Cambodian civilians have been killed.

The concern was reflected in Mr. Muskie's arrival statement after an overnight flight from Ankara, where the Western allies condemned anew the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. "We meet in Kuala Lumpur over the next two days in the shadow of ongoing aggression — by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and by the Vietnamese in Kampuchea," Mr. Muskie said.

The attack this week, he said, "not only violates Thai territorial integrity and threatens its security, but it may represent an expansion of the conflict and exacerbates the suffering of the Thai and Khmer peoples."

Following the meeting, Marshal Siddhi said, "Very soon we can expect to see many American arms supply planes coming into Bangkok."

Reporters were told that the Thais, who received 15 M-48A-5 tanks late last year, were promised that another 35 of these modernized versions of the Korean War-vintage tank will be delivered by the end of the summer. In addition, such equipment as artillery, recoilless rifles and ammunition will be speeded to Thailand, much of it by air.

Currently, Thailand is given $50 million in military credits annually on regular Pentagon terms, and steps are planned to ease those repayment terms to allow Thailand to buy more with its money.

After piecing together intelligence reports, U.S. officials say that two companies from the Vietnamese 75th Division overran two border refugee encampments and occupied two Thai villages last Monday. The troops withdrew Tuesday, although artillery exchanges continued.

Following the raid, the U.S. ambassador to Thailand, Morton Abramovitz, delivered a message from Mr. Muskie to Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of Vietnam, who coincidentally was stopping over in Bangkok on his return from an official visit to Indonesia.

In the 25-minute meeting, Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Col.1)

U.S. Ships Visit Romania

ISTANBUL, June 27 (AP) — The U.S. guided-missile cruiser Dale and frigate Donald B. Bearly passed the Bosporus today on their way back to the Mediterranean after five days at a Romanian port on the Black Sea, port sources said here. The Defense Department said Romania invited the ships to call at Constanta.

Russia Reaffirms Rigid Stance on Pullouts

Reuters correspondent Francois Duriaud flew from India to Kabul, where he was refused a visa and sent back to New Delhi. With only rare exceptions, Western journalists are barred from Afghanistan.

By Francois Duriaud

KABUL, June 27 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has made clear that there would be no further withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan until "foreign interference" in the country's internal affairs stopped, diplomatic sources said today.

In a message to Italy in its capacity as current chairman of the European Economic Community ministerial council, Soviet officials also said that more Soviet troops would be sent to Afghanistan if needed.

The sources said the Soviet ambassador in Kabul, F.A. Tabeev, conveyed the message to Italian charge d'affaires Ciesa Capitani on Tuesday, two days after Soviet officials announced the withdrawal from Afghanistan of some military units whose presence in the country was deemed not essential.

[An Italian Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed the meeting between Mr. Tabeev and Mr. Capitani, United Press International reported from Rome.

[The spokesman gave no details of the Italian diplomat's report but said the Soviet ambassador's statement was merely a reiteration of Soviet views.]

Missiles Withdrawn

Diplomats in Kabul estimate that about 100 tanks and up to 8,500 troops have been or are being withdrawn. The Soviet message to Italy spoke of one division, but one diplomatic source said only about 3,500 men had so far been pulled out.

Western estimates put the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan at 80,000 to 100,000 men. Diplomatic sources said the Soviet Union had withdrawn units and equipment including missiles unsuited for counterinsurgency operations.

Dozens of helicopters were parked today at Kabul airport, which has been turned into an air base. An Indian airlines plane leaving for New Delhi this morning had to wait for two Soviet MiG jet fighters to take off before proceeding to the main runway.

Travelers on a plane from Kabul to New Delhi said the situation in Kabul remained tense after a three-day strike earlier this week by shopkeepers to protest the Soviet military presence.

Travelers said shooting was heard in Kabul most nights. They said clashes between supporters of the rival Khalq (People) and Parcham (Flag) factions of the ruling People's Democratic Party were continuing.

Travelers said some rebels had managed to infiltrate Kabul, and searches for them had intensified. Flares and bullet tracers could be seen at night, they said.

Peace Proposals

Diplomatic sources said the Soviet message to Italy reiterated that any negotiated settlement of the Afghan crisis should be based on the peace proposals put forward by Kabul May 14.

The Afghan proposals called for bilateral talks with Pakistan and Iran and guarantees of an end to foreign interference in Afghanistan backed by assurances from the United States.

The Soviet message also laid down conditions under which officials in Kabul and Moscow would be prepared to hold talks with a three-man committee appointed last month by the Islamic conference committee to seek a negotiated settlement.

Diplomatic sources said the message pointed out that a meeting in Switzerland last weekend between the ministerial committee and Afghan rebel leaders had precluded the possibility of the Afghan government speaking to the Islamic panel.

But according to the sources, the message said Afghan officials would still be prepared to talk to the committee, provided the Afghan government was put on a different level than rebel organizations, and Soviet officials would be prepared to talk to the committee after it had held talks with Kabul.

...ngress Completes Work ...U.S. Synthetic Fuel Bill

By Richard D. Lyons

...INGTON, June 27 (NYT) ...ress completed action yes...n the mammoth synthetic ... that would create a U.S. ...ent corporation to speed ...n of crude oil from tar ... shale and coal.

...20-billion program, which ...estimates could balloon to ...n, was a year in creation, ... six months of bickering ... advisability of putting the ...overnment into the energy ...

...ote of 317 to 93, the House ... the measure — passed by ...e last week — that would ...he United States Fuels ...

...nt Carter is expected to ...measure and other legisla... ...s of the program next Fri...

Broad Powers

...rporation would have a ...mber board of directors ...-year life span, and would ...d and flexible powers. For ... it would be exempt from ...ice requirements and laws. ...use Majority Leader Jim ... Texas, the legislation was ... important bill we'll act ... this decade, beginning an ... we should have started in ...

...p. Robert Bauman of ..., a leader of the Republi...rvative wing, "this legisla...iscism pure and simple." ... was that the government should not get into the business of energy production.

The short-range intent of the measure would be to use a bundle of financial and legal devices to assist in the building by 1987 of 10 synthetic fuels plants each capable of producing 50,000 barrels a day, at a total cost of $25 billion.

The legislation provides $20 billion in supporting funds, that is a collection of loan, purchase and price guarantees that would induce private corporations to invest in and produce synthetic fuels from all manner of raw materials even including wood chips.

It is thus possible that there might be no federal investment at all in this section of the legislation, which has seven other titles that are meant to do the following:

● Expand use of biomass, alcohol fuels and urban waste.

● Have the president set energy targets for the next 20 years.

● Create solar energy and energy conservation banks to provide loans and subsidies to the owners of private homes and commercial buildings.

● Conduct studies of the harmful effects of the increased use of coal, such as acid rain and carbon dioxide problems.

● Expand development of geothermal energy.

● Coordinate federal energy programs more closely.

The long-range aim of the mea...

(Continued on Page 2, Col.7)

Could Affect NATO Planning and SALT

U.S. on Lookout for New Generation of Soviet Missiles

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, June 27 (WP) — For more than a year, the cameras in U.S. spy satellites have been regularly trained on three empty launch silos at widely separated missile test ranges inside the the Soviet Union.

The holes have remained vacant since they were completed in early 1979, but one day soon, U.S. intelligence analysts believe, they will be filled and used to test the first examples of a new — and fifth — generation of Soviet rockets.

If present intelligence estimates hold true, the new tests could have an effect on NATO politics, the SALT-2 treaty and, should they be carried out before November, the U.S. presidential election.

Pentagon and civilian intelligence analysts expect:

● A new Soviet intermediate-range missile (IRBM) for use against China and Western Europe.

● A new, solid-fueled intercontinental ballistics missile (ICBM) that could be the Russian answer to the proposed U.S. MX missile.

● More accurate Soviet warheads that can cover a wider range of U.S. targets.

The most controversy could de...

● **Russians are prepared, reluctantly, to resume the arms race. Page 3.**

● **Schmidt reportedly to give missile issue priority in talks with Brezhnev. Page 2.**

...velop over an expected Russian testing of an IRBM. A civilian analyst said recently that too much has been made of the SS-20, an IRBM that was cited in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's decision in December to introduce U.S. long-range missiles in Europe.

"The SS-20 does not have the accuracy, range or yield that has been attributed to it publicly ... and its deployment has been slow, indicating the Soviets have something better on the way," the analyst said recently.

A Pentagon official described the SS-20 in similar terms and added that he thought it was an attempt to put something quickly in position to use against the Chinese. When a "really new" Soviet IRBM appears, he added, "we will have some explaining to do to people who were convinced the SS-20 was really news."

Why, then, are the Russians planning to test even more?

The answer, U.S. analysts say, is partly practical necessity — most of the current Soviet ICBMs, highly respected as they are, have weaknesses in guidance systems or nuclear material use or maintenance (they are almost all liquid-fueled), that the Russians are anxious to cure.

Mainly, however, each new generation of Soviet ICBMs has been turned out by the built-in momentum of the design bureau system, much as automakers turn out new models once old ones are finished.

Thus, U.S. analysts have confidence that as we enter the eighth year since the last tests, the new generation is bound to appear. What they are far less certain of, however, is what the new missiles will be like.

One development generally being ruled out is a sharp expansion in the number of separate bombs — called re-entry vehicles — carried by a single rocket.

There is almost universal belief that the missiles will introduce a new guidance system that will bring their accuracy closer to that now built into U.S. missiles.

If the Russians adhered to the SALT-2 agreement, only one of the new models would be substantially different than the ICBMs now deployed. But some analysts believe a second design may be a somewhat smaller version of a current missile. The Russians, they point out, requested during the SALT negotiations that they be permitted to reduce the size of an existing missile by 15 percent without having it called their one new missile.

In the end, the treaty allowed the size reduction only if it were accompanied by a drop of one re-entry vehicle from the number the existing missile carries.

Sonar Sled Built in U.S. to Seek Titanic

By John Noble Wilford

...LISADES, N.Y. (NYT) — In the ma... shop of the Lamont-Doherty Geological ...rvatory here, technicians are assembling ...pretentious piece of seagoing hardware, ...uminum sled 10 feet long and 4 feet wide. ...eing rigged with sonar and a magnetom... and late next month it will be towed, ...erged, into the Atlantic Ocean off the ...d Bank of Newfoundland. Objective: ... the Titanic.

... the search is successful, scientists will ... a triangular pod bearing strobe lights, ...sion and still cameras to photograph the ... of the liner. They may also try to dredge ...rtifacts. And next summer, the plan is to ... and explore the wreck with a manned ...rch submarine equipped with robot de... for probing the ship's interior.

...is is the first major effort to locate and ...tigate the "unsinkable" ship that went ... 68 years ago. An 882-foot-long symbol ...dwardian opulence and, some say, of ..., the White Star liner struck an iceberg ...r maiden voyage and sank on April 15, ... More than 1,500 died.

... epic tragedy has been the subject of ..., songs, poems, movies and endless fas... ...on. Occasionally, people have announced plans to find the wreck. But until now, no one has made a serious attempt using the most sophisticated technology of modern oceanography and involving scientists of prestigious research institutions — in this case, Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Observatory and the Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California.

"We're 99 percent sure we can find her," said Jack Grimm, president of Grimm Oil Co. of Abilene, Tex., the primary financial backer of the expedition.

Adventure

To Mr. Grimm, it is an adventure. He has previously backed projects to look for Noah's Ark and conduct an aerial photographic survey of Loch Ness in search of the legendary monster. The 54-year-old Texan expects to recoup his Titanic expenses, in excess of $1 million, through the sale of rights to movies, television specials, books and magazine articles on the enterprise. That angle of the project is being coordinated through a Florida-based company called International Expeditions Inc.

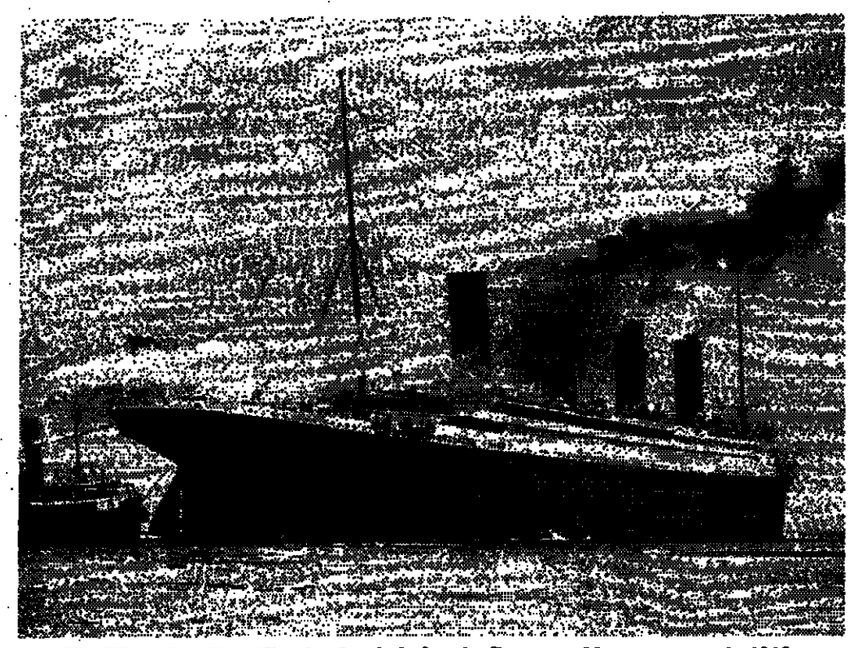
To the scientists, the project is a chance to build and test new equipment for deep-sea exploration. When the Titanic project is over, ownership of the sonar sled and other detection gear will revert to Lamont-Doherty, which plans to use them for a variety of studies of the sea floor. The venture thus serves as an indirect means of financing research in a time of tight budgets.

William Ryan, a Lamont-Doherty geophysicist who is the project's scientist-in-charge, said that an initial search area 15 miles square had been defined on the basis of messages from the Titanic and rescue ships on the night of the accident. The area is about 380 miles southeast of Newfoundland — about 50 degrees longitude west and 41 degrees latitude north. The depths there are between 12,000 and 15,000 feet.

"We've told the investors there's a 50 percent probability she's in that area," Mr. Ryan said.

He said preparations of the detection equipment are on schedule for the expedition's planned departure July 12. A chartered research ship, the 180-foot H.J.W. Fay, is to embark from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., with 37 scientists, technicians, cameramen and crew on board. During the first leg of the voyage, to Bermuda, the team will calibrate the instruments using a shipwreck whose precise location is known. From Bermuda, the ship will

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



The White Star liner Titanic, shortly before its first — and last — voyage in 1912.

Inside

Weekend

A walk through the Dublin of Joyce, Wilde and Shaw

All-American style at the U.S. Embassy in Paris

Page 7W

Former Vietnam Revolutionary Denounces Communist Regime

By Thomas Kamm

PARIS, June 27 (IHT) — Truong Nhu Tang, a founding member of the Communist-controlled National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and the justice minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, escaped from Vietnam last fall as a simple boat person, feeling betrayed by the North Vietnamese Communists and let down by his former comrades.

Mr. Tang, 57, is, along with Hoang Van Hoan, a former member of the Politburo who defected to China in 1979, the highest-ranking personality to escape from Vietnam since the Communist takeover.



Truong Nhu Tang

AP

Aims of Movement

Now, five years after the Communists won the war, "liberated" the South and reunified the country, Mr. Tang denounced them in an interview in Paris, where he has sought refuge from the "tyranny and the totalitarianism" of the current Vietnamese regime, which he labeled "a servant of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Tang's statements provide a striking example of the rift between South Vietnamese nationalists and the Communists, who at one time fought for the same cause.

Mr. Tang joined the National Liberation Front to "fight against the American intervention and the despotism of a corrupt government." He said the Communist-controlled National Liberation Front, which became the PRG in 1969, was a nationalist movement that intended to "build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Vietnam" before unifying the country "step by step ... on the basis of discussions and agreement between both zones, without coercion by either side."

But this policy, repeatedly emphasized in the programs of both the National Liberation Front and the PRG and acknowledged by the 1973 Paris peace agreements, was "flouted by the Communists," who used the rapid collapse of the Saigon regime in 1975 to "divert for its own profit a historic occasion for the Vietnamese people," Mr. Tang said.

"I was convinced that once we had regained independence, it would be possible to cooperate with the Communists in the construction of a genuinely democratic society," he said. "But they rushed the unification process. As time went by, I realized that the just cause of independence and liberty had been betrayed by the leaders of the Vietnamese Communist Party. Instead of a policy of reconciliation and national concord, they conducted a policy of vengeance and repression."

Mr. Tang believes that this policy is motivated solely by ideological reasons. "We knew that the objective of the Communist Party was to seize power. But we thought that they wanted to seize power in the interest of the people and not in the interest of the Communist ideology."

Patriotism Doubted

This perception has led nationalists like Mr. Tang to doubt the patriotism of Vietnamese Communists and their sincerity during the years they supported the National Liberation Front and its military arm, the Viet Cong.

"The Vietnamese Communists are professional seducers, full of attentions when they are not in power," said Mr. Tang. "But once they held power, they turned into insensitive, ungrateful, cynical and brutal human beings.

"It should be up to the Vietnamese people to find their own form of society that corresponds politically, economically and socially to the soul of the country, to its state of development. Instead, the Communist Party wants to build a nation whose ambitions for power go beyond the material and moral resources of the country ... [Vietnam] is the Asian Cuba of Soviet expansionism."

The Soviet Union pours military aid into Vietnam worth an estimated $3 million a day. Political analysts believe that Vietnam is an excellent investment for the Soviet Union, giving the Russians the use of former U.S. military facilities as well as providing them with an important strategic base in an area where U.S. influence and military strength are at a low ebb.

But the consequences for Vietnam are seen as isolation from the rest of the world and hostility toward China.

Geopolitical 'Mistake'

"Vietnam no longer receives technical or financial help, or even moral support from anyone save the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union alone cannot carry Vietnam on its back forever," continued Mr. Tang. "Moreover, by opposing China, Vietnam has committed a geopolitical and historical mistake, because no country can live in a state of hostility toward China, with which Vietnam is condemned to eternally share its border."

He sees four basic contradictions facing the Vietnamese Communists:

- Ideological. Vietnam is pursuing a "Marxist-Leninist brand of working-class Communism" in a predominantly peasant country.
- Economic. "The party has boasted that it can pass directly from a feudal and colonial society to a Communist one without passing through a capitalist phase that would give them the necessary material and industrial bases." He estimated that Vietnam annually has a shortfall of between 2 and 3 million tons of staple foods.
- Political. "The discrepancy between the ambitious objectives and the very limited means has led the leaders to commit serious strategic and tactical errors."
- Social. The party-state is developing "a class of corrupt bureaucrats that enlarges the gap between the party and the people."

The picture that emerged form Mr. Tang's description is of a country facing deep economic and political problems whose only solution would be a change of course by the regime. This seems highly unlikely, according to Mr. Tang, but he said that the mood is one of "disaffection, of general popular discontent" although the population manifests only "passive resistance to the regime."

However, Mr. Tang warned that an explosion could take place if "war and misery continue." He said the goal of his "temporary exile" was to organize resistance.



Associated Press

OLYMPIC FLAG-RAISING — Soviet honor guard carries Olympic banner into Games village in suburban Moscow. Organizing chairman Ignaty Novikov declared the 1980 Olympic Village open in the ceremony yesterday. "Everything is ready," Mr. Novikov told about 1,000 spectators. "[International Olympic Committee] President Lord Killanin said it's the best village in history." The complex is located about two miles from Lenin Stadium, where the Games will be opened July 19. It includes 18 high-rise apartments, currency stores and other amenities for athletes from the 83 nations that have accepted invitations to the Games. The first team to enter the village was the 16-member delegation from the Seychelles.

Shortages May Spoil Moscow Fete

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT) — Failures of Soviet agriculture threaten to spoil the festivities of the 1980 Moscow Olympics more effectively than any boycott.

Russians who had looked forward to the festival as an oasis of plenty in their desert of economic scarcity have so far been bitterly disappointed. There are stories that meat rationing is on the way. And there are rumors, denied by official sources, of strikes by disgruntled workers in the auto manufacturing city of Tolyatti, of the first food rationing since World War II in Kazan and the environs of Smolensk, and of worse times ahead.

"Where's the jam gone?" asked a 60-year-old grandmother the other day. "After the war, they used to sell homemade jam at the farmers' markets. Now there isn't any jam, not any at all, in the stores. What have they done with it all?"

She would stand in line for it, she said, but the only lines worth joining in the last few days were for a necessity taken for granted everywhere else but in the Soviet Union, toilet paper.

"Comrades, there's no sense standing in line any longer, we're running out," a saleswoman told a line of at least 100 persons buying scores of rolls of it at an outdoor sale at Moscow's Central Market last week. They tie them together with string and then, festooned with the stuff, make their way home with expressions of triumph.

It is hard for any outsider to calculate the physical and psychological cost of all this standing in line, which an indignant Ukrainian reader of the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta once calculated took up the equivalent of one working day a week — an hour and 40 minutes in a store to buy oranges, an hour waiting to turn in empty milk and cream bottles, 45 minutes to send a registered letter, and so on.

Communist Party officials, aware of how much this weakens efficiency and morale, periodically reprimand the bureaucrats in charge of the stores for not having enough for sale — they did last March in Moscow — but if it has any effect, it is hard to see it in the stores.

Because there is nothing in the state stores, the farmers' market prices, which are not controlled, have soared to record levels this year, after a poor grain harvest in 1979 and a cold, late spring this year.

This week, strawberries, not available at any price in state stores, were going for 9 rubles a kilo (the equivalent of $6.34 a pound), nearly two days' pay for the average Soviet worker, and still the lines stretch on. New potatoes cost 4 rubles a kilo, or $2.82 a pound, down 2 rubles from last month. Days often go by without adequate meat supplies, even in Moscow.

Meat Never Stocked

Moscow is one of the few Soviet cities where meat is ever available in government stores. In Novosibirsk, a Siberian city of 1.3 million, people say meat is never stocked in supermarkets and that they are limited to purchases of 4.4 pounds a month (6.6 pounds for high officials) by special order, at their places of work.

In Gorki, 250 miles east of Moscow, the shortage of meat, milk, cheese, yogurt and cream is so acute that Andrei Sakharov, who was banished there last January by the authorities for his dissident human-rights activities, has asked his wife, Yelena Bonner, to go shopping for these things when she is in Moscow.

Official Soviet statistics seem to confirm these reports of deprivation. Meat production, 14 million tons a year a decade ago, had risen to only 15.5 million tons by last year. So far this year, both meat and milk production have declined by about 6 percent compared with 1979.

The authorities try to stave off discontent in the capital, where it is most visible to the outside world, by buying butter, meat and poultry from the West. But in the outlying countryside, and in provincial cities, Russians say the situation is far worse.

Official Excuse

A candidate member of the Politburo, Mikhail Solomentsev, acknowledged "certain difficulties in supplying the population with some foods" in a speech June 9 in the Siberian city of Tomsk, but he attributed them to unfavorable weather conditions and poor harvests.

In light of this, it is not surprising *that there were rumors earlier this* month of strikes in the provinces.

Why the growing shortages? It seems unlikely that they result from the U.S. embargo on feed-grain shipments to the Soviet Union, which President Carter imposed after Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan last winter. The Russians made up most of their losses with imports from Argentina and elsewhere, according to international trade statistics.

The underlying problem, foreign as well as Soviet experts say, is that Stalin wrecked Soviet agriculture in the 1930s by driving out or killing off the successful kulaks who made it work and forcing the rest to join collectives.

When Soviet farmers do get down to work, it is usually on their small private plots, where they produce those goods snapped up at such high prices at farmers' markets.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Dutch Government Survives Confidence Vote

THE HAGUE, June 27 (AP) — Premier Andries van Agt narrowly fen ed off a no-confidence motion against his center-right coalition today aft refusing to impose an immediate oil embargo against South Africa. T boycott was demanded by the parliament last week, led by members of M van Agt's Christian Democratic Party, the major coalition partner.

In an all-night sitting, the parliament called on the government in a 7 66 vote to carry out the boycott. After Mr. van Agt refused to comply, no-confidence vote introduced by the opposition Socialist Party was d feated 74 to 72 as several Christian Democrat rebels changed sides. December, Mr. van Agt survived a major parliamentary battle over deplo ing nuclear missiles.

The latest clash followed several other disputes that have shaken t coalition's support in the decision-making lower house of the parliamen Left-wing Christian Democrats have been angered by the Cabinet's budg cutbacks, its refusal to nominate a Dutch candidate for president of t Common Market Commission and what they regard as deteriorating co munications with their leaders.

3 Die in Election Violence at Bolivian Rally

LA PAZ, June 27 (Reuters) — Three persons were killed and 45 injur in a grenade-and-gunfire attack on a leftist rally here as campaigning f Bolivia's general elections officially ended, police said today.

The evening attack yesterday caused a wave of disturbances in workin class districts of the capital, where the party involved, the Popular Dem cratic Unity, has strong support.

Doctors said the three dead were killed by a grenade tossed into a throng of party members marching along the city's main avenue. Marchers said group of men in a jeep fired shots into the crowd after the explosion.

Mauritius to Ask for Return of Diego Garcia

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, June 27 (AP) — Prime Minister Sir Seewoosa gur Ramgoolam announced today that he will renew claims for the retur to Mauritius of Diego Garcia, the Indian Ocean island leased by Britain t the United States for use as a military base.

Mr. Ramgoolam, addressing a news conference shortly before departing for a summit of the Organization of African Unity in Sierra Leone, said h will make fresh claims for the return of the tiny island when he meets wit British officials next week in London, after the OAU meeting. He did no rule out eventually taking the matter before the International Court o Justice at The Hague.

Earlier today, a bipartisan group of lawmakers in Parliament made an unsuccessful attempt to pass a motion formally demanding the return o Diego Garcia, ceded to Britain in 1965 when Mauritius was still a British colony.

A Faction of Ohira's Party Dissolves Itself

TOKYO, June 27 (UPI) — A major faction of the ruling Liberal Demo cratic Party led by former Premier Takeo Miki dissolved itself today to pave the way for the selection of a successor to the late Premier Masayoshi Ohira.

Mr. Miki announced the dissolution of his 25-year-old faction at a gener al meeting. An LDP advisory council had said dissolution of factions was a prerequisite for the selection of the party presidency, which normally car ries with it the premiership.

But faction leaders such as former Premier Takeo Fukuda and Zenko Suzuki, a former agricultural minister and Ohira confidant, have no imme diate plans to dissolve their powerful factions. The party will nominate its new president at a special parliamentary session July 17.

U.S. Given Access to Kenya Air, Sea Facilities

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP) — The United States today announced an agreement with Kenya for increased access to air and sea facilities near the Gulf.

In return, the East African country is expected to receive an unspecified amount of economic aid if Congress gives its approval, U.S. officials said. Kenya already is receiving U.S. F-5 interceptor jets as well as helicopters.

The United States is running into difficulty, meanwhile, in completing arrangements with Somalia for use of facilities there. A third agreement, with Oman, was announced earlier in the month.

U.S. Protests Alleged North Korean Spy Boat

PANMUNJOM, Korea, June 27 (AP) — U.S. Rear Adm. Stephen Hostettler, speaking for the UN Command, today lodged a strong protest with North Korea over the infiltration of an alleged spy boat into South Korean waters last week.

South Korean air and naval forces sank the boat in the Yellow Sea on Saturday after a 12-hour chase and one North Korean was captured. North Korea calls the story a fabrication.

Adm. Hostettler said about 80 pieces of equipment and other items were recovered and he displayed a long-range shortwave transmitting set, a walkie-talkie radio and a weapons case.

U.S. to Expedite Delivery Of Tanks, Arms to Thais

(Continued from Page 1)

Thach was told of the U.S. concern and unhappiness over the incursion, which the United States charged had violated Thailand's borders and disrupted the humanitarian program for refugees and food aid along the border. Vietnam said that it never had violated Thai sovereignty and never would.



Richard Franken

UPI



George Lienamann

UPI

4 Westerners Captured

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, June 27 (AP) — Vietnamese troops at the Thai-Cambodian border were reported today to be holding two International Red Cross officials and two U.S. photographers. Sporadic clashes were reported but the border appeared relatively quiet.

The foreigners, reportedly captured yesterday at the virtually deserted Cambodian refugee encampment at Nong Chan, were identified as Robert Ashe of Britain and Pierre Perrin of France, both with the International Red Cross; and U.S. photographers George Lienamann and Richard Franken. Efforts were under way by the Red Cross, U.S. diplomats and others to secure their release.

Fighting started today between the Vietnamese and a group of Khmer Serai (Free Khmer) anti-Communist guerrillas near the Nong Chan camp, 15 miles north of the border town of Aranyaprathet, and several mortar rounds landed in the camp. It was not known if there were casualties.

Thai military sources also reported continued fighting between Vietnamese troops and Pol Pot guerrillas inside Cambodia southwest of Aranyaprathet. But the immediate border was relatively quiet, and the Thai command in Bangkok said Vietnamese forces were basically out of Thai territory, though they staged small unit infiltrations at night when Thai troops pulled back from some areas.

Thai military authorities said Red Cross officials and members of a Thai military coordinating unit called Task Force 80 went into Nong Chan to investigate the capture of the four foreigners.

Vietnam denounced Thailand, the United States and China today, saying the three plotted to overthrow the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh government and harbored an illusion that their side could gain military success during the current rainy season by infiltrating anti-Phnom Penh guerrilla groups into Cambodia from Thailand.

A Foreign Ministry statement issued by the Vietnamese news agency denied that Vietnam had committed aggression against Thailand.

Repatriation Completed

GENEVA, June 27 (UPI) — The voluntary repatriation of Cambodian refugees in camps along the Thai border was completed today, the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said.

During the 10-day program, 8,885 Cambodians chose to return — about 6 percent of the camps' population. About 145,000 refugees remain in Sa Keo and Khao-I-Dang.

Japanese Claim Plane in Crash Was Soviet Spy

TOKYO, June 27 (UPI) — A Soviet bomber on what Japanese authorities said was a spy mission crashed into the Sea of Japan today.

The freighter Nemuro recovered the bodies of two crew members from the plane, identified as a TU-16 Badger.

The Maritime Safety Agency said the bomber-reconnaissance aircraft was on a spy mission along with another over the Sea of Japan when it crashed 62 miles north of Sado Island, which is 250 miles northwest of Tokyo.

Soviet Air Force planes routinely fly over the Sea of Japan, often en route to or from bases in Vietnam.

U.S. Drops Earlier Opposition

Schmidt to Give Missiles Top Priority in Moscow

By Ellen Lentz

BONN, June 27 (NYT) — Despite earlier opposition from President Carter, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt intends to take up the controversial issue of new nuclear missiles for Western Europe with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev during talks in Moscow starting Monday, government officials said yesterday.

"There are no substantial differences with the United States any more," one senior aide said, "and the chancellor is determined to give the missile problem first priority in Moscow."

At their meeting in Venice last weekend, Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Carter ironed out West German-U.S. differences over the issue and publicly agreed on NATO plans to deploy long-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe to counterbalance Soviet SS-20 missiles already installed.

Sound Out Russians

"The chancellor intends to sound out the Soviet leaders on whether they are willing to enter into negotiations with NATO on arms control arrangements that would halt the displacement of new Russian missiles," the official said, taking pains to explain the West German position to Western reporters.

Disagreement between the United States and West Germany arose earlier this year when the chancellor proposed what was taken to mean a freeze of NATO deployment plans in return for a halt in new Soviet missile installations. The Bonn spokesman said what Mr. Schmidt really had in mind was a freeze on the Soviet side while East and West opened negotiations.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreed last December to deploy nearly 600 new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe in the mid-1980s, but it also offered the Soviet Union arms talks aimed at limiting or reducing missile forces in Europe. So far the Russians have rejected that offer and have continued to produce at an unabated rate their mobile, multiple-warhead SS-20s.

"Don't forget the new American missiles will not be ready for installation before late in 1983," the spokesman said, "while the Russians put a new missile into place every ten days."

He added that the chancellor was the first Western leader to have warned against the growing imbalance and that he now proposed "to use the three-year gap, before the Americans are ready, to get East-West talks going."

The remaining differences between Washington and Bonn as well as other Europeans were seen to lie in the fact that the United States is placing top emphasis on the deployment of the missiles, whereas the Europeans give equal weight to efforts to achieve an arms control agreement.

"The second part of the NATO decision is of great significance to the Europeans," a diplomat noted. "Our security is at stake."

He said the chancellor would speak only for West Germany in Moscow and had no mandate from NATO or the allies to open negotiations. But in the words of another official, Mr. Schmidt "has the backing of the other Europeans, and in particular, undertakes his mission with full French agreement."

French Policy

France, not a full member of NATO, *has followed an independent* policy of keeping its lines open to Moscow, with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing the first Western leader to have met Mr. Brezhnev after Afghanistan.

From the account of the Bonn officials, no West German-U.S. divisions on Afghanistan were evident. The chancellor, his aides said, will tell Moscow that continued Russian military presence in that country was unacceptable. He plans to point out, one official said, "that the intervention marks a violation of the principles of the 1975 Helsinki European security act where nations pledged to take steps to build mutual confidence."

The official said Mr. Schmidt intended to state that the Soviet move threatened detente all over the globe, "because an intervention of this kind in one place means there could just as easily be a military invasion at any other point."

U.S. Search Is Planned For Wreck of the Titanic

(Continued from Page 1)

proceed to the Titanic site and begin explorations July 25.

For about 10 days — or longer, if there are weather delays — the Fay will slowly steer precise patterns, towing the sonar-magnetometer sled about 600 feet above the sea floor. Signals from the sled will be transmitted continuously by the connecting cable to the surface ship, where they will be recorded and processed by computers.

The technique was pioneered by Fred Spiess of the Scripps Institution, one of the project's chief scientists. A larger, more versatile sled, Deep Tow, has been used by Scripps for almost 15 years for detailed mapping of mid-ocean ridges, prospecting for manganese nodules on the sea floor and searching for sunken ships and airplanes.

The sled for the Titanic project, called Sea Marc (for Mapping And Remote Characterization), was designed to survey larger areas in less time. Its two sonar systems, one on either side, send out signals for up to 10,000 feet, compared to Deep Tow's 1,500-foot range. The greater range is accomplished by using lower-frequency signals, but at some sacrifice in distinguishability. The sonar was developed by International Submarine Technology Ltd. of Redmond, Wash.

Sound waves emitted by sonar reflect off any distant barrier, such as rises in the sea floor or sunken objects. By precisely calculating the round-trip time of the reflected signals, the distance from the sled to the object can be determined. By gathering reflected signals repeatedly as the sled moves slowly along, the size and shape of the object can be determined, and the returned signals can be converted to images of the object.

Congress Completes Work On U.S. Synthetic Fuel Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

sure would be to have in operation a dozen years from now sufficient synthetic fuel capacity to produce 2 million barrels of oil a day, about one-third current U.S. petroleum imports.

Technical Questions

The cost would be enormous, perhaps $70 billion, and there are serious technical questions. But supporters of the program noted that both Germany during World War II and South Africa today met a major share of their petroleum needs with synthetic fuels.

One of the most controversial facets of the 400-page bill directs the president to resume filling the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, a series of underground salt domes along the Gulf Coast. They originally were intended to hold 1 billion barrels of oil in reserve for such eventualities as a resumption of the Arab oil embargo of 1973-74.

The reserve currently holds more than 90 million barrels. The last oil was pumped in a year ago. The bill directs that 100,000 barrels of oil a day be put into the reserve for an indefinite period of time. At that rate it would take 25 years to fill the reserve to its originally intended capacity, and the cost — not covered in the bill — is estimated to be at least $1 billion a year.

Some oil exporting nations, such as Saudi Arabia, have asked the United States not to resume filling the reserve.

Bani-Sadr Is Warned

(Continued from Page 1)

er in the day. Mrs. Timm has received a waiver that exempts her from President Carter's ban on travel to Iran by most American citizens.

- In Tokyo, it was reported that Iran was ready to resume oil shipments to Japan but officials said the new price of $35 a barrel was too high.

"We have not been able to confirm the news report (on Iran's resuming shipments), but even so $35 per barrel for Iranian heavy-quality oil is too high," one official of a leading oil trading house said.

Iran suspended oil deliveries to Japan in April.

- Clashes and mortar attacks were continuing today between Iraqi and Iranian forces at border posts of Ilam province in western Iran, an Iranian armed forces spokesman said.
- The Iranian news media reported that 21 more Iranians had been executed. Most were condemned as narcotics traffickers by Iran's anti-drug crusader Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali, but five were accused of anti-government activities in Iran's restive, Arab-populated southwest.

House Approves Nerve Gas Funds

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UPI) — The House approved $4.8 billion in military funds today for fiscal 1981, including $97 million for the new MX missile and $3.1 million for the first nerve gas plant in the United States in 11 years. The House Appropriations Committee said money for the nerve gas was included in response to Soviet chemical warfare production.

On a 308-19 vote, the House approved the 1981 military construction appropriations bill and sent it to the Senate. It is $586 million below President Carter's budget request.

The "Binary Chemical Munition Production Facility" for the production of nerve gas is to be built at the Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas at a total cost of $22.1 million. Only the initial funding was approved today. The MX missile funds would be for evaluation, design and other work needed to begin building sites in Utah and Nevada.

Rome's Magistrates Ask for Bodyguards

ROME, June 27 (Reuters) — Rome's magistrates yesterday closed their offices and called for the resignation of Justice Minister Tommaso Morlino to protest what they consider inadequate protection against guerrilla attacks.

The magistrates were not satisfied with a government decision to give them bulletproof cars following the shooting here Monday of an assistant prosecutor. They want bodyguards.



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ussians Seen Willing o Pursue Arms Race

By Anthony Austin

COW, June 27 (NYT) — So- ts control specialists are tell- S. contacts that they are pre- o plunge into another round arms race, but would much not do so.

various levels, in day-to-day mic business, in discussions ivate American visitors, in ound talks with Western cor- dents, Soviet officials appear ut of their way to make clear ews on the subject.

visiting U.S. expert, who re- on a round of informal inter- n Moscow in recent weeks, o preferred not to be identi- id he found that the Soviet specialists he met were still ed in Senate approval of the eaty signed in Vienna a year d in proceeding to the next f arms control.

what if the process finally down under the weight of cord in Soviet-U.S. relations, larly since the Soviet inter- a in Afghanistan a half-year

Americans have been pro- that the United States use its economic potential to win s race once and for all with action spurt that would leave ssians hopelessly behind or force them to spend them- nto bankruptcy by trying to p.

American visitor said he ex- that possibility with his Sovi- s and found them unanimous r response. First, they ex- l dismay at what so drastic a would mean for both coun- d for world peace, and dis- hat any U.S. president could such a policy. Second, if the did not approve the arms and the arms race then re- the Soviet experts expressed nce in their ability to retain parity with the United States without suffering economic collapse.

"Their response," said the American, "was typified by one official who said: 'It would be hard for us, very hard, but we would match you missile for missile. Once again, you may be able to pull ahead of us in some technology, but once again, we will catch up. We will stay abreast of you no matter what, however many sacrifices it will mean for our people'."

The same kind of response was elicited by another recent American visitor, Olin Robison, president of Middlebury College in Vermont, who was invited to Moscow by the Institute on the United States and Canada, which has a research and advisory role in foreign policy.

Exploring Attitudes

Mr. Robison had meetings at the institute, at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, in the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee and in other important organizations. He explored the Soviet attitude to nuclear arms control.

"There is no question of their keen interest in continuing with the process," Mr. Robison reported. "In fact, I was surprised by how long they are willing to wait for the Senate to ratify the present treaty before they decide the process has been abandoned. They told me they're willing to wait six months to a year. A year would put us well into the new administration, time enough for the new team in Washington to decide what to do and to do it."

Mr. Robison tested the Soviet reaction to proposals for an all-out U.S. weapons program, pointing out that a variation of it seems to be favored by Ronald Reagan, the expected Republican presidential nominee.

"The answers I got were that the Soviet leaders are prepared to spend whatever is necessary, if the treaty is not ratified, to remain equal to us in strategic arms," he reported. "It's a set speech with them. 'Be assured,' they say, 'that the Soviet people will pay any price to retain the necessary level of preparedness'."

The same message is reaching Washington through the regular channels of diplomacy, with the same emphasis on the Soviet leadership's interest in salvaging the arms control structure despite the deadlock over Afghanistan.

. Study Clears t Cured Meat Nitrosamines

HINGTON, June 27 (WP) Agriculture Department an- d yesterday that, except for bacon, meats such as ham, and hot dogs that are cured itrites do not form cancer- nitrosamines when cooked.

the department proposed to ry-cured" bacon to its pro- hat monitors nitrosamines in ution's best-selling type of called "pumped" bacon. gs on another type of bacon, rsion cured," were inconclu- e department said.

announcement, which fol- three years of study, lifts the on that fell on all cured in 1976 when studies linked with the formation of carci- nitrosamines as bacon . Sodium nitrites are inject- bed or soaked into meat to botulism.

1976 studies of injection- or "pumped," bacon, which the bulk of the U.S. supply, that the nitrites combined nines, or proteins, to form ni- ines. Further research on ured meats began at once.

akes Jolt Japan

YO, June 27 (UPI) — Four te earthquakes hit central early today and caused dis- s in train schedules, officials here were no casualties.

FBI Clears Ray In Jordan Case

QUINCY, Ill., June 27 (Reuters) — The FBI said yesterday that it had found nothing to link John Larry Ray, the brother of James Earl Ray, with the May 29 shooting of black leader Vernon Jordan in Fort Wayne, Ind.

John Larry Ray was being held in Quincy on a charge of robbing a bank in Liberty, Ill., on May 30. After his arrest Monday, the FBI said it would question him about his whereabouts at the time of the Jordan shooting. Mr. Jordan, who was seriously wounded in the back, is hospitalized in New York.

Roger Young, FBI director of public affairs in Washington, said nothing had come of the questioning of John Larry Ray, whose brother is serving a life sentence for the killing of civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. There were several similarities between the Jordan and King shootings.



Associated Press

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION — An unidentified man launches a kick at the back of William Russell, spokesman for the American Nazi Party in Michigan, as Mr. Russell waits to ask the Detroit City Council for a parade permit for the Nazis and Ku Klux Klan. The kicker was arrested.

10,000 Nicaraguan Exiles In U.S. Face Deportation

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, June 27 (WP) — The State Department, still buffeted by the problems of dealing with 130,000 Cuban and Haitian refugees, is facing a deadline on another group of Latin exiles — 10,000 Nicaraguans whose permission to stay in the United States expires Monday.

The Nicaraguans, many of whom are supporters of former President Anastasio Somoza, face deportation if the Carter administration does not extend their stay. As yet, there is no sign that they will be allowed to remain. So Robert Boyer, a Miami attorney for the group, said he plans to file suit to block any expulsions.

John Blacken, director of the State Department's Central American office, said yesterday that a decision on the Nicaraguans had not been made. He said the administration was concerned about the precedent that extending their stay would set for other groups seeking similar treatment.

Mr. Boyer said the group would like to be treated as refugees, or at least be allowed to remain in the United States like the 114,000 Cubans and nearly 16,000 Haitians. The administration announced last week that those refugees could stay.

"They gave the Cubans and Haitians an across-the-board dispensation. There shouldn't be disparate treatment of similar groups," Mr. Boyer said.

Others Permitted

The Nicaraguans' situation is the latest problem the administration faces as it balances humanitarian and political considerations in treating exiles.

"These are the hidden refugees," Michael Maggio, a Washington immigration lawyer, said of groups staying in the United States under the "extended voluntary departure" category. Mr. Maggio also is trying to get the administration to grant extended voluntary departure status to thousands of refugees from the recent civil strife in El Salvador.

In the past, people from Ethiopia, Iran, South Korea and other countries have been permitted to extend their legal stays in the United States, because of unsettled conditions in their countries, while applications for asylum were pending or had been rejected.

Mr. Maggio was among a group of lawyers who asked the State Department in February, 1979, to allow Nicaraguans fleeing the war to stay in the United States. The Carter administration did not act until early last July. Mr. Maggio said the main benefactors have been Somoza supporters.

The administration has been trying to get along with the new Sandinist junta in Nicaragua, lobbying vigorously to get an aid package through Congress.

Mr. Blacken said the State Department is not especially worried about how the Sandinists would respond to a U.S. declaration that the Nicaraguans could stay. Rafael Solis, the new government's ambassador in Washington, said yesterday that the Sandinists would not object if the Nicaraguans' visas were extended again.

He said that some of the exiles, specifically generals of Gen. Somoza's National Guard, would face charges if they returned to their homeland. But those who are not suspected of specific crimes are free to return, he said.

Mr. Boyer said as many as 2,000 of the exiles are members or relatives of members of Gen. Somoza's National Guard. He described the others as businessmen or middle-level civil servants.

He noted that many members of the group have not applied for asylum yet because they hoped that their stays would be extended.

1978 Act Blamed for Drop in Exports

U.S. Taxation Overseas Assailed at Hearing

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, June 27 (IHT) — Witnesses from the world over assailed U.S. taxation of the earned income of Americans abroad as an unnecessary impediment to trade and called yesterday for its elimination.

During a four-hour hearing by a Senate Finance subcommittee on legislation to ease the tax burden of Americans abroad, legislators, top corporate officials, heads of overseas chambers of commerce, representatives of international accounting firms, lobbyists and individuals repeatedly made the following points before the panel:

- The United States is the only nation that taxes the incomes of its citizens living and working abroad.
- This taxation puts U.S. firms and individuals at a competitive disadvantage compared with their foreign counterparts.
- While more and more Americans are needed abroad to increase exports, the tax laws are driving Americans home in ever-increasing numbers.
- To cut costs and remain competitive, many U.S. firms are replacing Americans with citizens of other countries. This further reduces U.S. exports because third-country nationals tend to order goods and services for their jobs from their home countries rather than from the United States.

In response to questions from Sen. John Chafee, R-R.I., witness after witness testified that the 1978 Foreign Earned Income Act was the chief cause of the deteriorating export position of the United States.

Many of the witnesses cited figures showing that the U.S. share of the worldwide trade market had dropped from 23 percent to 14 percent since 1975, and this decline was generally linked to tax policy.

Of the 26 witnesses heard by the panel, only two opposed the total exclusion from U.S. taxation of income earned by Americans abroad.

Donald Lubick, assistant secretary for tax policy at the Treasury, said that many of the claims of the impact of U.S. taxation on export of goods and services "strike us as exaggerated." He conceded that in certain cases, mainly high-cost hardship areas, some relief might be necessary, but he rejected as unproved the proposition that broad-gauge tax relief would substantially improve the U.S. trade position.

Instead, he supported what he called a "targeted approach," which would provide tax relief for specific jobs or job categories that could be shown to have a substantial effect on exports.

He also attacked a recent study by Chase Econometrics for its estimate that the 1978 tax act would cause a decline in exports of 5 percent in 1980. He said that this estimate was based on a questionnaire sent to businessmen asking them to estimate the effect on exports of the foreign income provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act, which never went into effect.

Victor Thuronyi, of a citizens' lobbying group, Taxation with Representation, also supported the narrow "targeted approach."

The hearing began with a statement by Sen. Chafee and Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, supporting significant easing of taxation of Americans abroad as necessary to increase U.S. exports needed to reduce unemployment, offset the ever-rising price of imported oil, reduce the balance of payments deficit and restore the strength of the dollar.

Both senators have proposed bills that would replace the current law with a substantial income exclusion and a special deduction for excess housing costs.

Many of the witnesses gave anecdotal evidence of the effects of the tax laws on Americans overseas, and some had statistics to back them up.

Milan Ondrus, head of the European and Mediterranean Chambers of Commerce, cited a questionnaire that was sent to more than 1,000 firms in Belgium and that drew a 38-percent response. He said that 33 percent of the companies answering said they had decreased the number of Americans they employ overseas, and that 43 percent cited the tax law as the cause.

George Liesenberg, head of the tax committee of the Asia-Pacific Chambers of Commerce, who flew in from Singapore to testify before the Senate subcommittee, said the 1978 act had done nothing but increase the tax costs of Americans working in Asia. He testified that these increases amounted to 77 percent in Taiwan, 42 percent in Singapore, 39 percent in Malaysia and 24 percent in Hong Kong.

Budget-Balancing Measure Passes U.S. Senate Panel

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, June 27 (NYT) — Acting with unexpected swiftness, the Senate Budget Committee yesterday approved a $10.6-billion package of proposed legislative savings and new revenues in what is almost certainly a foredoomed effort to balance the budget for fiscal year 1981.

The measure, called a bill of reconciliation, is made up of $6.4 billion in savings and $4.2 billion in revenues proposed by nine Senate committees in compliance with a congressional directive contained in the budget resolution approved two weeks ago.

At that time, several committee chairmen expressed reluctance to comply, on the ground that their authority had been usurped, but they were persuaded to do so by the Democratic leadership, who saw the issue as a test of the budget process.

Might Prove Unattainable

Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., chairman of the Budget Committee, praised the other committees and the Senate for their "jucidious and responsible" actions. He acknowledged, however, that the goal of a balanced budget, which provided the momentum for yesterday's action, might prove unattainable.

"What we are seeing is the development of a balanced budget discipline," Sen. Hollings said. "Much has been said about a balanced budget. If you get it, that is fine, but you are lucky. But then if you do not get it, it is said that it was a total charade, there was no intent, it was all political trickery. This is totally false."

By and large, the nine committees followed the recommendations made by the Budget Committee and approved by Congress. The Senate Agriculture Committee, for example, derived its required $500-million savings through a $500-million reduction in the school lunch program. The committee had previously reduced the food stamp program by $900 million by tightening eligibility requirements.

Largest Cutbacks

The largest cutbacks in proportion to the former budget came in agriculture. The budget, $5.9 billion this year, was cut to $2.3 billion for 1981, largely because of the reduction in grain exports to the Soviet Union and the decision of the federal government not to purchase $2.3 billion worth of wheat from farmers.

Similarly, a major reduction in funds earmarked for commerce resulted from a congressional decision to reduce Postal Service funds by $900 million.

Senate consideration of the reconciliation bill must come soon. If the bill is not considered by tomorrow, it will be deferred until Congress returns from a recess that ends July 21.

Democrat Tax-Cut Plan

WASHINGTON, June 27 (NYT) — Senate Democrats, fearful that Wednesday's Republican call for immediate action on a tax cut could hurt them politically, said today they will produce their own proposal by Sept. 3.

The statement, made at a news conference by 14 top Democrats including Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia, puts intense political pressure on the Carter administration, which was taken by surprise. To date, the White House has refused to discuss the specific timing, size or nature of a tax cut.

Today's action was particularly dramatic because the proposal will be developed through hearings and drafting sessions by the Senate Finance Committee working against a deadline. Normally, Senate consideration of tax matters follows House action without deadline pressure.

Party-Line Vote

The Senate refused yesterday by 58 to 38 to attach the $36-billion Republican proposal to a bill to raise the federal debt limit. The vote was strictly along party lines except for a defection by Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn.

After rejecting another Republican effort, to adjust tax rates annually for inflation, the Senate approved an extension of the limit to Feb. 28, 1981, and an increase to $925 billion. That bill, which has already cleared the House, had to be passed by June 30 or the federal government's ability to borrow money will lapse.

Republicans plan to try to attach their tax cut to every available revenue measure, said Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan.

"The Democratic approach is fundamentally different from a simple simon, tinker toy economic solution which would attempt to write tax policy on the Senate floor without benefit of hearings or committee action," said Sen. Byrd.

The impetus for tax cuts stems from the rapidly weakening American economy and also from the prospect that taxes next year will rise by $40 billion or more.

U.S. Wines Auctioned In London

LONDON, June 27 (NYT) — Somehow, when Patrick Grubb, master of wine and auctioneer nonpareil, knocks down a case of Le Musigny, Cuvee Vieilles Vignes from the Comte Georges de Vogue, it just seems right — especially in the hallowed halls of the Royal Watercolor Society Galleries in Conduit Street here, where Sotheby Parke Bernet, his employer, often auctions wine.

Thus, it seemed strange Wednesday to see Mr. Grubb up at the podium saying, "This next lot is comprised of two dozen cabernet sauvignon from the East Side Winery and I have a bid of £21 [$49]." Mr. Grubb was conducting Britain's first auction of American wines. Some 700 cases, all of them from California, went on the block; about half were sold.

"I was disappointed in not seeing more people here," Mr. Grubb said after the sale. "It was quite different from the tasting Tuesday." About 20 people showed up for the auction while more than 250 jammed into the same rooms Tuesday to see and taste what the United States could produce.

'An Experiment'

Neville Abraham, who runs a small wine shop called Les Amis du Vin, near the Marble Arch, had an explanation. "You buy by the case at an auction," he said, "and for most people here an American wine is an experiment. You experiment with a bottle, not a case."

What buying there was, in the eyes of wine experts, was often knowledgeable. Sterling Vineyards 1973 cabernet sauvignon, from the Napa Valley, was bid up from $145 to $165 a case. Some Clos du Val 1976 cabernet was pushed from $115 to $127 a case and a dozen Mayacamas Vineyards late harvest zinfandel from 1974 was bid from $198 to $212.

The auction prices were generally higher than prices in retail shops and, almost without exception, the retail prices for American wines are high.

The California wines on the block here were supplied by London importers, a few private collectors and the wineries themselves.

U.S. Union Man Gets Jail Term

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT) — Douglas LaChance, president of the newspaper deliverers union, was sentenced to 12 years in jail and fined $100,000 yesterday on charges that he had obtained $330,000 in illegal payoffs from several companies that deliver newspapers in the New York area.

Judge Milton Pollack, who sentenced LaChance in U.S. District Court, allowed him to remain free on bail pending an appeal of his conviction, on condition that he resign his union position. On orders from the judge, LaChance had suspended himself from union activities after he was convicted on May 15.

A jury found LaChance guilty of 124 counts of racketeering, extortion, receiving labor payoffs and tax evasion. Several wholesale deliverers testified that they had paid him to assure labor peace, sign contracts, lay off workers and distribute interim newspapers during a strike at the major papers.

Legislator Says U.S. to Probe Aviation Agency

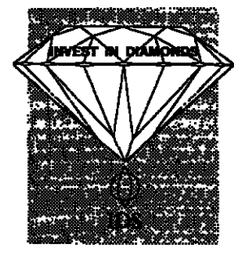
WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP) — The Transportation Department has agreed to investigate his allegations of "negligent, irresponsible and possibly criminal actions" within the Federal Aviation Administration, according to Rep. Bob Whittaker, R-Kan.

Rep. Whittaker, who has criticized FAA safety operations in recent weeks, also said today he will continue withholding from the agency's administrator, Langhorne Bond, the evidence he has gathered to support his accusations.

Rep. Whittaker repeated charges he made in May that his own eight-month investigation into the FAA uncovered discrepencies in figures on the amount of time air-traffic control radar computers fail, alteration of FAA documents on computer outages, severe understaffing at the 20 U.S. air traffic control centers and certification of computer maintenance technicians unfamiliar with the equipment.

FAA spokesman Jerry Doolittle reiterated statements made by Mr. Bond last Friday that the FAA is unaware of any deception or fraud and stands by the information it has furnished Rep. Whittaker.

Rep. Whittaker said much of the evidence he has gathered came from FAA employees at the 20 control centers, to whom he has promised anonymity.



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an Francisco 'Leapers' Subject of Study

Relaxation Is Called Key to How 82 Would-Be Suicides Survived

By Philip Hager

FRANCISCO (LAT) — police headquarters, emerwards and the coroner's off- y are known as "jumpers" or s."

en by drugs, drink, demons pair, they are strangely at- to San Francisco's re- bridges and towering build- hey plunge — some defying some welcoming it.

yet a surprising number sur- ot the least of whom was a -old man who fell 29 stories Jamtown Races" as he rode in an ambulance and, 10 ater, left the hospital playing that he had fashioned from a h piece of his shattered leg

jumpers survive such falls n the subject of a pioneering by a physician and medical professor intrigued by the phenomenon in San Fran-

aine Day, acting chief of edic surgery at San Francisco l Hospital and assistant pro- of orthopedics at the Univer- California, San Francisco, ed the cases of 82 jumpers — , 23 women and 1 transsexu- mitted to the hospital in one rting in June, 1978.

found no specific pattern of related to the height of the However, six stories seemed he survival limit for all but st fortunate.

Most Relaxed

Day said jumpers who were sly intoxicated, psychotic or gs, and who thus were the elaxed, most easily escaped injury. Further, those wise or lucky enough to land eir knees bent were more o avoid such injury, she said it is better to land on your n your head.

study showed that in San co, with the third highest rate in the nation, death by g is more common than in ties, though it still is exceed- ed by self-poisoning and drug overdoses. The coroner's office reported that in the last fiscal year, 83 persons died of self-inflicted poisons or drug overdoses while 60 leaped to their deaths. In all, 233 took their own lives, the majority of them white males.

There may have been more, for in many cases it is difficult to confirm suicide. "We'll find a body in the bay and not know if he jumped off a pier, went off a bridge or somebody just tossed his body in the water," a city official said. "If we can't show it was a suicide, we don't put it down that way."

In most cases, those who jumped and survived chose buildings. Their reasoning was uncertain. (One survivor who went off the Golden Gate Bridge told Dr. Day that it would be tacky to go off the less well known San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge).

Some attempted suicides claim to hear voices that tell them to jump, Dr. Day found. Some, the despondent ones, jump and, failing to kill themselves, try again. Others, usually on drugs, want to fly. Still others, so drunk that they grossly misperceive distance, jump, fall or stumble from heights greater than expected.

'Eccentric, Psychotic'

"San Francisco is a tolerant community and it attracts some bizarre behavior," Dr. Day said. "Many of the jumpers are people only marginally capable of handling the world. They are eccentric, psychotic or somehow disturbed."

But these very characteristics may ensure survival, even miraculous survival. "Anyone else who found himself falling would be terrified," Dr. Day said. "But these people don't jump with fear. ... Some don't even realize what they've done."

A case in point was the 29-story wonder, Harold Brown of Tacoma, Wash., whom witnesses heard yell "Whooppeeeee" as he fell 300 feet down a Transamerica Pyramid ventilator shaft two years ago.

Mr. Brown had entered the 48-story building and slipped past a guard who tried to stop him. "I want to see the man at the top," he said as he headed up a stairwell. "I've been sent by God."

He had severe fractures of the thigh bones and kneecaps. A five-inch bone segment, found on the concrete floor of the shaft, was brought to the hospital in a plastic bag. A little over two months later, Mr. Brown's wounds had healed. His legs were of equal length and able to bear weight. He left the hospital on crutches, playing his unique bone flute, and has not been heard from since.

Richochet Theory

Dr. Day theorizes that aside from his relaxed state, Mr. Brown survived because he richocheted off the sides of the shaft as he fell. Later, another survivor, a young woman attempting suicide, fell from a hotel in a similar fashion down 24 stories, crashing through the roof of a parked car and landing in the driver's seat. The woman had severe pelvic, rib, hip and arm injuries.

Two-thirds of the 82 jumpers included in the study were suicide attempts. Most jumped two or three stories. Those who leaped two stories suffered the same rate of severe injury as those who jumped four stories. It was calculated that someone who leaped from five stories was traveling at about 50 miles an hour when he or she hit the ground.

Dr. Day also found that the number of leaps peaked during the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's holidays, the period of family celebrations that often breeds despondency among the lonely.

Most of the patients were between 18 and 30, with the most common age being 29.

Few people survive leaps from bridges, and even those who do find that unless they have hit the water as a diver would, it can be just as injurious as concrete.

The California Highway Patrol said that the 220-foot drop off the Golden Gate Bridge has taken 676 lives, the most recent being a 24-year-old San Francisco man whose T-shirt bore the inscription, "Dead Poet." Over the years, 15 have Golden Gate jumpers been reported as survivors.

Technical Advances

The jumpers who do survive these days benefit from technical advances that enable them to spend much less time in the hospital. Today, with rods, plates, screws and other orthopedic hardware, patients are able to resume normal functions as their bones heal. "We can put a lot of things back together now that hadn't been possible before," Dr. Day said.

Following Mr. Brown's 29-story plunge, doctors inserted metal rods in his femurs. Ground-up bone graft was fed into the legs and Mr. Brown was kept in traction for six weeks. Other victims, with less serious injuries, spend far less time in traction nowadays.

Dr. Day and the other physicians who reassemble broken limbs at the hospital might expect ordinarily to be showered with thanks from their patients. But with the jumpers, gratitude is in short supply. A good many who have jumped and survived simply try it again.

"For the most part, jumpers are a transient group, and people who attempt suicide, particularly from a great height, will do it again or try to find some other means of killing themselves," Dr. Day said.

"Under the law, we can only hold them for a limited period. We try to put them back together again and get them in touch with psychiatric help. That's about all we can do."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, June 28-29, 1980

U.S. Initiative on Energy

On July 4, President Carter plans to sign into law a bill that House Majority Leader Jim Wright, D-Texas, has hailed as perhaps the most important of the decade. Nothing could be more fitting than to engrave this piece of legislation on the books on Independence Day. It is the Energy Security Act of 1980, 321 pages that were a year gestating and are meant to substantially reduce U.S. dependence on imported oil. If all goes as planned, by 1992 U.S. synthetic fuel plants will be producing 2 million barrels of oil a day from coal, shale and tar sands and more than 400 million barrels will have been added to the strategic reserve.

Rep. Wright also said that the energy security initiative should have begun in the 1950s. That's true, but the important thing is that it is finally about to take root. The legislation, which is expected to be signed by the president along with another bill activating an Energy Mobilization Board, is bound to run into technical, environmental and financial difficulties that will slow progress toward its goal; but it also starts a process that will gain momentum throughout the decade. A result will be that at some point, probably before the end of the century, synthetic fuel in significant quantities will be available at or below the price of oil. That will do more to dampen OPEC prices than any conceivable amount of conservation.

If the stockpiling provision of the bill is carried out — and here the obstacles are political rather than technical or financial — in 12 years there will be enough oil in the strategic reserve to cover two and a half months of a total cutoff of imports. Since the likelihood of a complete embargo against the United States is virtually nonexistent, the approximately 500 million barrels that should be stored would provide a comfortable cushion.

The cost of all this is high. Twenty billion dollars is available immediately and $68 billion becomes available in 1984 if Congress approves the plan proposed by the seven directors of the Synthetic Fuel Corp. If the program is to succeed it probably will cost much more than that. But what price is too high for energy independence? This year's OPEC surplus, after all, has been estimated at roughly $88 billion.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Afghan Diplomacy

No sooner had Moscow announced that it is withdrawing some of its forces from Afghanistan than the Carter administration announced that if the Soviet Union will remove them all, the United States will help it out the door by supporting arrangements that protect its "legitimate security interest." This display of solicitude has its gratuitous and curious sides: gratuitous in that the United States always has been ready to facilitate a Soviet withdrawal and curious in that any discussion of modes of withdrawal tends to credit Moscow's highly dubious pullback announcement. But no matter: The West's need is not to keep the issue of Soviet aggression alive for purposes of alliance mobilization and propaganda but to end it — the "it" being the aggression.

Is this likely, or even possible? One point has to be kept front and center in any discussion of rolling the clock back to, say, 1978 and restoring Afghanistan as a neutral buffer state. The thrust of the U.S. proposal is that at the end of whatever "face-saving" process is set in motion to cover a Soviet withdrawal, the Afghan people will have a government of their own choice. This has to be seen against the unlikelihood that the Afghan people would choose the government currently being imposed on them by Soviet tanks. The thrust of the Soviet Union's countering proposal, however, is that Soviet troops will go home only in a context of foreign acceptance of and foreign guarantees for a regime like the one now sitting, uneasily, in Kabul. One does not have to believe that the Kremlin knew exactly what it was doing when it invaded — that it intended either to stabilize a border region, expand the socialist camp or march a step closer to the Gulf — to understand that it has a heavy investment in making its invasion stick. Certainly there should be no sanguine expectations that its considerable losses, in casualties and in diplomatic consequences, are inducing it to reverse field. The safest bet is that Moscow, like Washington, wants to see what the traffic will bear.

A prediction: It will not be long before some, in Europe and elsewhere, will start murmuring, and then saying aloud, that since Moscow has accepted the principle of withdrawal, the West should relax its pressures in order to "let diplomacy work." But, of course, this is the way to let diplomacy down. Moscow should not be paid off for its opening feint. This is a time to keep the heat on and, meanwhile, to make it clear that the crisis lingers only because the Soviet Union refuses to explore the "decent and constructive" solution that the United States now proposes — one providing the Afghans with a government of their choice and the Soviet Union with security on its border.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Making of a Martyr

In the short and not-so-happy annals of the Carter administration, very few performances have received such uniformly abusive and negative reviews as the collective handling of the John Anderson insurgency. In the space of about eight weeks, Rep. Anderson has been transformed in the eyes of many from a sour-grapes nonwinner of six Republican primaries to almost a kind of embodiment of a test of whether fair play and decency dwell in U.S. national political life. And the transforming has been done by the Carter people.

The latest development is the report that the Democratic National Committee, now as ever on the brink of bankruptcy, spent some of its finite resources to underwrite the Massachusetts court challenge to John Anderson's being listed on the November ballot. This information came out only after, in the worst Perry Mason fashion, Mr. Anderson's attorneys subpoenaed telephone records to establish the DNC's link with the Boston election laws attorney.

Something is wrong here. It is not a matter of state election laws or signatures on a petition or the intent or interpretation of a statute. What is wrong is that lawyers, recruited by the Democratic Party leadership — lawyers who in other times were active in efforts to enlarge the franchise by abolishing poll taxes, harsh residency laws and unfair registration procedures, and also to write and enact the Voting Rights Act — are now using their energy and skill to limit the choice of the voters. Americans are quite emphatic on the subject of fair play, and that sense of fair play has been affronted by the Democrats' organized efforts to keep John Anderson out of the race.

The president did not help his own cause by his earlier refusal to debate in the general election if an invitation were extended to Rep. Anderson, a position from which Mr. Carter has since retreated. But the upshot has been that Rep. Anderson — who was beginning to get a self-righteousness rap before all this — now seems headed for quasi-martyrdom. The Democrats seem determined to rescue and bolster his campaign by trying to deny it breathing space. They are his secret weapon.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Japan: Stability on Policy

While doubts over the leadership remain, there are many more signs of stability over policy. The polls show that Japan has been moving to the right and this shift applies no less to the opposition parties. The Communists are much less doctrinaire and admit the influence of Eurocommunism. The vehement denunciation of the U.S. security treaty that was inflated as a national issue in the early 1960s has long ceased to be a point of serious confrontation. Other disputed external issues also find the opposition parties taking a less controversial view. Nor should one overlook the close links between the bureaucracy and the business world which contribute so much to Japan's underlying stability. The election result shows no wish on Japan's part to seek a new political path; only a wish to make some overdue adjustments to the existing pattern.

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 28, 1905

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Germany has presented its reply to the note addressed by France on the Moroccan question. Those who have been predicting dire results from the differences between the two countries will find little in the reply upon which to base their pessimistic conclusions. Germany recognizes the right of France to special treatment in regard to Morocco, in view of the fact that French possessions in Algeria border on Moroccan territory. It insists only upon an international conference as the solution of all differences. A more confident tone prevails in Berlin, communicating itself to the Bourse, that well-informed diagnostician of public ills."

Fifty Years Ago

June 28, 1930

NEW YORK — "My opinion is that flying the Atlantic on an east-to-west course can never be used for commercial purposes." This was the conclusion voiced here tonight by Avert van Dyke, veteran Dutch transport pilot and reserve pilot with Capt. Kingsford-Smith in the Southern Cross on its flight from Ireland to New York. To reporters, Mr. Van Dyke admitted that the flight had been one of exceeding difficulty, including "12 hours with no visibility from the water." "We had to fly with instruments only," he added. The Australian leader, Capt. Kingsford-Smith, said: "The Atlantic is easier to fly than the Pacific, because in flying across the latter one must be most sure of the landing spots."



'Good Thinking — With That Change, We Can Get You a Defense Appropriation.'

How to Lose an Arms Race

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Ronald Reagan and his supporters are calling for a huge increase in the defense budget that would mean a new, virtually unlimited heat in the arms race.

Their idea is not to achieve the protection that decisive Western military superiority might bring. There is no reason to suppose such superiority is achievable in what remains of the 20th century. And even when it existed, it did not remove the fear of war.

The thesis is that although Moscow means it when it says the Soviet Union would respond with at least as big a buildup, the Communist countries do not have the economic and social stamina to hold their own in such a competition. There are already severe strains in their production systems, and the gamble is that they would break down under the pressure of the race.

Risk of War

Quite apart from the moral degradation and increased risk of war *that this theory entails, it is likely to* fail. The simplistic reasoning doesn't take into account the nature of Western and Soviet societies, what gives resilience to one and permits the other to succeed only in creating military might.

So long as the United States and its allies remain democratic, their peoples can be expected to resist making sacrifices as great and for as long as such a race would require. And if, as some whisper, a degree of freedom has to be sacrificed as well, whatever makes the theory's proponents imagine that more authoritarianism in the West would make it produce better? On the contrary, more controls and the diversion of wealth to the military would bring the same distortions, demoralization, dearth of imagination and initiative that plague Moscow.

A military-industrial complex has grown to vast power in the Soviet Union over the last generation, to the point where even such a dedicated Communist as Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu has complained of it to Western visitors. Russia's armed forces have been commandeering about 15 percent of the national product for some 15 to 20 years, with little civilian oversight or control.

As a result, they have a lot of experience in coercion and secrecy. It's an extremely inefficient way to produce, but it's what they do best and, despite the grumbles, their people are used to it. The deep patriotism of Russians and their response to appeals couched in terms of threats to the motherland must not be underestimated. Stalin used it dramatically during World War II. Brezhnev is beginning to use it now, to apparent effect.

Impatient Reaction

In Leningrad, which underwent a grisly 900-day siege and has painfully recovered, an old woman whose job is sweeping up a cemetery spoke sharply when she met an American recently. "Why doesn't America let us be?" she demanded. "We have no life because of you, no life at all." Anthony Austin of The New York Times, who tried to tell her that she should blame the Soviet regime and its invasion of Afghanistan, reported that her impatient reaction seemed typical of average Russians.

Contrast some basic European reactions, strongly in favor of restoring a military balance but just as insistent on arms control to reduce the level. One Western prime minister confided recently that he feared an arms race would result in Moscow's achieving a new "global Yalta," a division of the world into influence spheres with West Europe thrown to the East.

Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten says that without continued efforts for disarmament, "we have *nowhere to go. There is no alternative.*" He speaks for a broad body of European opinion.

A few, in the tradition of the late Bertrand Russell who urged unilateral nuclear disarmament on the grounds of "better Red than dead," have carried the specter of a nuclear arms race to its logical conclusion. Victor Weisskopf, for example, an atomic physicist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has come to an appalling conviction: "If the Western nations … would democratically decide to renounce all armaments and permit the U.S.S.R. to enter their territories; if, further, they would stick to this decision after having seen the immediate consequences, they might well have to endure several decades of Soviet dictatorship, but in the long run they would turn out to be both morally and technically the superior party. The result would be immensely better than the probable [atomic] war."

This is the counsel of utter de*spair, quite different from the view* of persecuted Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov. He says firm Western resistance, unity, strategic parity are essential to block Soviet expansion. But he also says, "Most urgent of all are steps to avert nuclear war … the greatest peril confronting the modern world." Which is to say, negotiation.

Imagining that the choice is only between all-out rearmament and capitulation could lose the balance for the West. Even the U.S. joint chiefs themselves are more eager for money to improve existing U.S. forces than for colossal new weapons programs. Judicious thought, a search for effective restraint, are better guarantees for survival in freedom than a contest in military machismo.

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Letters

Plea for Estonian

Last June, a young Estonian named Aare Vallistu married a Finnish girl and applied for an emigration visa. "It is simple humanity to let a husband and wife live where they want to," he wrote. It is also a right guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Agreement.

Soviet authorities ruled otherwise. They had already dismissed Vallistu from an agricultural academy for religious reasons; now they turned down his application on grounds that he was an agricultural expert. When he pointed out that he wasn't even a university graduate, he was told that certain decisions did not need to be explained to Soviet citizens.

Meanwhile, his wife was denied a visa to visit Estonia (of course Vallistu cannot visit Finland) and his father has been pressured to retract *the required permission for his son* to emigrate.

"It is very hard for me to understand why I must struggle so to be with my wife. Surely that is every man's right." Vallistu wrote a friend in the West. "Where can I turn? Can anyone help me?"

I have met Aare Vallistu and know his story to be true. I pass his plea on to IHT readers.

LAWRENCE ELLIOTT.
Aix-en-Provence, France.

Spoiled

Ours is a generation reared in a time of general peace and plenty. From the beginning, our wants have always been catered to. We are a spoiled generation. We only want more and more of everything; but even this does not satisfy us or produce a feeling of contentment. It can never come, for we are a generation set upon consuming itself. We are also an angry generation, as a child is angry when he cannot get his own way.

We are angry about the cost and availability of energy, but refuse to curtail our demands through adjustment in life style. We refuse to discipline ourselves or to make even the slightest sacrifice which might reduce our level of consumption. We want a simple program which will solve the energy problem without involving us directly — one which can be implemented without sacrifice or inconvenience.

There remains the independent candidacy of John Anderson. But to most of us, his ideas seem to reflect commitment and sacrifice, and these are not the things we were raised on. Still, many may reflect back on 1980 as the year when we "put away childish things."

STEPHEN B. WILLIAMS.
Singapore.

Apologies?

The United States has nothing for which to apologize to the Iranians. Moreover, such an action would only invite contempt from a people whose nature — and they are not the only ones — leads them to respect only those whom they fear. (Sad, perhaps, but true. To pretend otherwise is a useless and dangerous illusion.)

The United States could neither help the shah regain power when he had lost it in the 1950s, nor keep it, without the fundamental acceptance and support of the Iranians themselves. If anyone is "responsible" for the shah, it is they alone. When they wanted to, they drove him out and he had no choice but to go. They brought him down not because he was a tyrant but because their expectations had evolved to demand a modern 20th-century tyrant.

The Russians deposed the czar because he was an autocrat out of tune with the times, and then they settled for violent oppression by autocratic-dictators who told them they were carrying out the people's wishes. So it will be in Iran. Should the United States apologize to the Russians for having supported their masters through lend-lease, grain deals and the transfer of technology?

CYRIL GLASSE.
Lausanne.

The Case for Sports In a Political Arena

By Bob Donahue

PARIS — The Olympic boycott debate is not between high jinks and high affairs of state. It is between two important concerns, at least one of which has been badly defended.

• *The Kremlin ought to* be dissuaded from consummating its seizure of Afghanistan or, at the very least, from further adventurism elsewhere. The worthiness of this policy goal needs no belaboring.

• Sport in general and in particular the Olympic movement, which the West begot 84 years ago and now is tempted to mercy-kill, ought to be supported, even at considerable cost. The worthiness of this goal apparently needs all the belaboring it can get.

First, let's dispense with the idiocy of parents obsessed with turning their children into champions; the whole clumsy menagerie of bully jocks at school and one-track lives later; thuggery on and around the playing fields and courts and rinks; administrators too long-removed from the concerns of the youngsters they manipulate; the cancers of drugs, shamateurism and commercial vulgarity; flabby millions besotted by television, and chauvinism rampant. Yes, sport's house is a mess.

City Fathers

So are some other houses, but that's another matter. The point here is that you don't have the blessing of the city fathers to lob mortar shells at a fine old home just because its parlor and pantry are not in order, or even because your sensibilities are offended by the moral incongruity of the disgraced property's gilded gates and lavish landscaping. Or perhaps I overrate city fathers.

That brings us back to the councils of state, which can be accused of ignoring sport's case. That case will be argued below — but first to recapitulate.

It is several years since disgust with Soviet domestic practices inspired public opposition to the 1974 decision that had awarded Olympic Games to a Communist city (Moscow, Summer Games 1980) for the first time. Late last December, Afghanistan was invaded. Talk of an official boycott floated out from NATO circles in London and Brussels at the turn of the year. On Jan. 20 came the boycott call from President Carter.

Sport was unrepresented in those deliberations. It is likely that its interests were not considered; indeed, that the very notion that sport has interests worthy of busy statesmen's attention was never entertained. It *follows that the Olympics were* much too easy prey. A fair debate might have led to a different decision.

Real Debate

It follows, too, that today, while the Olympic flame bobbles overland toward the spoiled party that starts at Lenin Stadium in less than a month, the real debate is just beginning.

One feels sympathy for the British, whose government says in effect, "You must not go, but certainly you may," and who must sort things out without the help of the U.S. Olympic Committee. But Americans, too, will have a debate on their hands for so long as an Olympic team captain can reply — as Mike Eruzione did, in between beating the Russians and the Finns in hockey at Lake Placid in February — to a reporter who asks if the boys are affected by Afghanistan: "That doesn't concern us now. All we're concerned about now is winning this tournament."

Serious Matter

Eruzione's implied political proposition ("I have the civic entitlement temporarily to turn my full attention to sport and away from other serious matters") assumes that sport is in truth a serious matter. It demonstrably is, being at once music, dance, circus, drama, an education, a mystique — a culture.

Sometimes it's even fun, although this does not stop serious newspapers — including this one — from having sports pages, or from featur*ing sport on other pages. The Times* appeared in London on Friday last week with a cricket player pictured in action across four columns at the top of its front page, and with a large photograph at the top of an inside news page showing a Greek actress holding up the freshly lit *Olympic flame.* (In the sports section that day, headlines included "The art of throwing a pine tree accurately.")

Sport is:

Universal, or getting there fast. China and the Cayman Islands have declined their invitations to Moscow. Eleven of the 15 NATO countries are going, though.

Spontaneous. On the afternoon after Bjorn Borg won the French Open again the other day, I saw Arab children with makeshift rackets batting a rubber ball back and forth on a Paris vacant lot, without a net.

Diverting. It shouldn't be assumed that youngsters prevented from kicking a soccer ball around will necessarily spend the day at home reading Proust.

Healthy. Alex Potter, of the old-time Continental Daily Mail, had a serious heart attack at 58 but lived to be 84, in part thanks to a technique he developed for pacing himself up his four flights of stairs. "Life is sport," Alex would beam.

Orderly. The best means yet devised for teaching human beings to obey rules even when winning is very important.

Limits

Exalting when it "raises just one of our native qualities to its highest point while preserving balance among them all" (Valery). You push back your limits, a knack that can prove useful; as the IOC's harassed *Monique Berlioux keeps say*ing, you hang on for just one second more, and then perhaps another.

Firming. Bergson was impressed by the composure of the athletes among his students. Here again, sport has something to do with what used to be called character.

Circular. One of the few domains in which young and old communicate. The older men who arrange for the bus and keep the club's books are giving back part of what they got.

Civic. Sporting competition is that rare animal, a private enterprise (your main adversary is yourself) with public dividends (as listed above and below).

Consolidating. The emotional 1964 Games in Tokyo were a psychodrama in which the Japanese nation played out its reintegration into the world community. Splendid sport it was.

Good Will

Public relations. Small gestures of congratulation, compassion or other good will can reach millions of hearts via television. Ordinary Russians, of whom there are rather many, have hearts. This point has to do with what used to be called peace.

Diplomacy. The very way he wins can endear an athlete to alien peoples. James Cleveland Owens, whose recent death 44 years after Berlin was news around the world, was one of the best ambassadors the United States has had.

Community. To develop, mass sport needs top-level national sport (as a train needs its locomotive), which in turn needs international sport. This world community needs money, stability and organization, which can be most complex. The damage that Carter's wrench has done to the Olympic works will not soon be repaired.

Idealistic. All sport, in essence, and Olympic sport especially. Read the Olympic oath.

And so on. And thus, a leading French sportsman said he would play in hell if the organizers guaranteed air conditioning. We were talking about sports relations with the Soviet Union and South Africa. His conclusion: "My politics so far are sport."

Reproof

In that spirit, the modern Games have proceeded uninterrupted since World War II despite the Korean War, the Soviet rapes of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, repeated wars in the Middle East, the long war in Indochina, and numberless other horrors. Now, coincidentally, the invader of Afghanistan is the Olympic host rather than a mere participant.

We count on the delegations to find ways to show their reproof. But the message inscribed on the Olympic bell in 1936 — *"Ich rufe die Jugend der Welt"* ("I summon the youth of the world") — was pure despite the rot in the Nazi organizers. It still is, and one begs sadly to differ with Andrei Sakharov when he implies that athletes who go to Moscow will have Afghan blood on their hands. When has the world had more need of sport?

So sport is not just another extra to be trimmed in the retreat from detente. To the question, "Should I go or should I boycott?" the answer can be straightforward:

Package of Protests

If you feel that, however keenly, the Kremlin wanted to bring off the Games in style, statesmen could have devised a package of protests against Soviet expansion that would have been at least as effective as the boycott, by manipulating other *their multiple relations with the* Kremlin and ensuring that Olympic participation would be muted by stopping short of boycott; *had one they taken sport seriously* — then, in peace. If you're fit.

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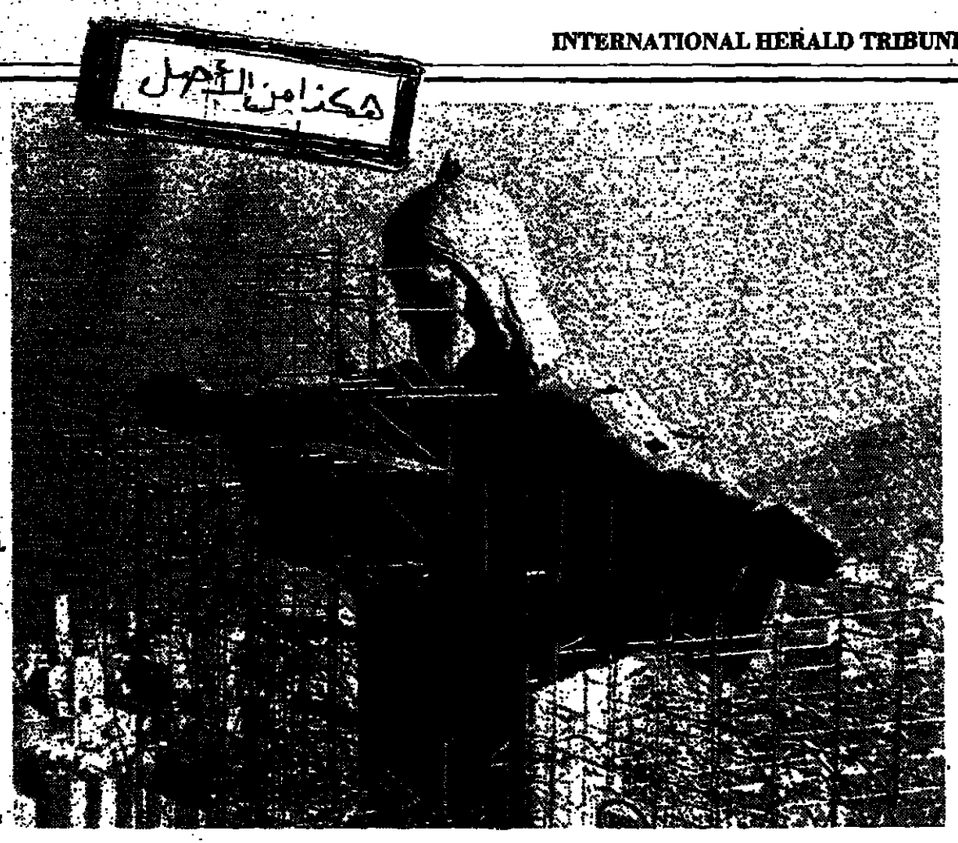
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Cleanup Over Rio

A workman scrubs the head of the 25-foot concrete statue of Christ the Redeemer which overlooks Rio de Janeiro from atop 2,310-foot Corcovado Mountain. The cleaning is part of preparations for the arrival of Pope John Paul II, who visits Brazil next week.

TA Explodes 5th Bomb in Resort Region

From Agency Dispatches

VEA, Spain, June 27 — Basque ratists exploded a bomb at a y seafront hotel in eastern a today, in a continuing cam- against the Spanish tourist in- y. There were no injuries.

Bilbao, meanwhile, about 600 ployed steelworkers released bers of the Basque home-rule ament today after holding in the assembly building all police said.

lice said the bomb hidden in garden of a Javea hotel con- d only one kilogram of plastic explosive and caused little damage. It was the fifth bomb exploded along the Costa Blanca in three days and the third in Javea, a town of 4,000 especially popular with French tourists.

As with the previous bombings, the 108 guests staying in the hotel — one of Spain's state-subsidized Paradors — were evacuated during the night following a telephoned warning. A similar anti-tourist bombing campaign last year by the Basque separatist group ETA killed seven persons despite warnings.

Local government officials and tourist authorities gave very different pictures of the effect that the current ETA campaign is having on Spanish tourism. Luis Romero, civil governor of Alicante province, where all five of the ETA bombings have occurred, said the attacks had had little effect on tourism.

Worry Over Jobs

Foreigners in the area, however, reported that beaches were unusually empty, and many Spaniards employed in the hotel sector were worried about their jobs. And tourist authorities on the southern Costa del Sol said foreign tour operators had decided to halve their Spanish business next year.

About 85 percent of tourism on the Costa del Sol comes from tour operators. The unemployment rate in the Costa del Sol area, heavily hit by slumps in the construction and tourist industries, is more than 15 percent.

In Bilbao, laid-off steelworkers entered the Vizcaya provincial administration building, where the Basque parliament was meeting, yesterday afternoon and refused to leave until the government agreed to provide money to help reopen their factory, closed several months ago because of a dispute over a bank loan.

When parliamentary President Carlos Garaicoechea tried to leave the building late last night, his way was barred by the workers, several of whom tried to assault him, witnesses said. The parliamentarians were allowed to leave about 12 hours later after promising to take the workers' case to the Madrid government.

Luanda Warns It May Seek Aid to Repel Troops

N May Censure S. Africa Over Angola

ITED NATIONS, N.Y., June (euters) — The UN Security il was meeting today to con- a resolution to censure South after an announcement by a that a South African force ned in that country and that Africa was massing troops in oring Namibia (South-West).

gola served notice today that ild call for outside military its forces were unable to re- the alleged invasion by thou- of South African troops. Eli- Figueiredo, the chief Angolan te, said fierce fighting was on in two provinces.

Security Council set a meet- consider a resolution to con- South Africa and warn of effective measures" against it ary operations continued. letter to the Security Council nt today, South Africa de- ngolan charges that it was in- in strength. The letter, from n Minister R.F. Botha, said a combat force with air support southern Angola fighting Namibian guerrillas, who have bases there, and that this force was now withdrawing.

South Africa announced on June 13 that it had launched a ground-and-air attack inside Angola to destroy the headquarters of guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization, and that 16 South African soldiers and 200 guerrillas had been killed.

But Angola charged that the South Africans crossed into Angola from Namibia on June 7 and that a force of 3,000 had been inside ever since. Angolan radio said that more than 300 civilians and seven Angolan soldiers had been killed and 250 persons had been wounded.

Mr. de Figueiredo, who opened the council debate last night by saying, "This is war," charged at a news conference today that about 6,000 South African troops — apparently separate from the 3,000 — had inflicted heavy casualties since they crossed into Angola on Monday, he said.

15 Battalions

He also said that the South Africans had deployed more than 15 battalions — 750 men each — with air support at Grootfontein in Namibia, just south of the Angolan border.

Mr. de Figueiredo claimed that South Africa wanted to install Angolan dissident forces in southern Angola, where the United Nations has proposed to create a demilitarized zone in preparation for UN-supervised elections in Namibia.

South Africa backs the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in Namibia, which is willing to cooperate with Pretoria in an independence plan. The UN General Assembly supports SWAPO, the alliance's rival.

Few VW Workers Return

UITENHAGE, South Africa, June 27 (AP) — Only about 60 of 3,500 striking workers returned today to the reopened Volkswagen plant here, said Freddie Sauls, secretary of the National Union of Automobile and Rubber Workers.

The workers, most of them nonwhite, went on strike June 16 demanding a minimum hourly wage of $2.50, up from the present $1.45.

Increase in Food Aid Fails To Stem Uganda Starvation

KAMPALA, Uganda, June 27 (AP) — Food shipments from abroad have been sharply increased for 400,000 famine-stricken persons in northeastern Uganda, but relief officials say hundreds still die every day of starvation and famine-related disease.

The death rate in the Karamoja district has definitely not slackened, Melissa Wells, the American head of the United Nations Development Program in Uganda, said. "Just by adding up the figures from each church mission station, we know that at least 100 people are being buried each day. There's no telling how many people die in the bush, who never make it to a food distribution point."

Relief workers estimate the daily death rate at 200 among the Karamojong, who are nomadic cattle-herders. After three years of drought and a year of dominance by robber gangs since the overthrow of dictator Idi Amin, sociologists say the tribe is in grave trouble.

Few believe the Karamojong face extinction, but the famine has been going on for months. At 200 deaths a day, one month would mean 6,000 deaths, or 1.5 percent of the tribal population. That is a death rate 10 times the normal one in Uganda. The result, sociologists say, could be long-term disruption of the tribal society and dependence on external aid.

Recent newspaper and television reports on the tribe have helped produce an outpouring of aid from Europe and elsewhere. Mrs. Wells said food deliveries to Karamoja have exceeded 1,200 tons this month, coming close to the 1,500 tons considered necessary to prevent widespread starvation. In contrast, only 600 tons of food reached the Karamojong in the first four months of this year.

European Aid

In the last two weeks, the Netherlands and Norway donated funds to buy 100 tons of dried fish in Kenya, and the European Community made $700,000 available for air transport of 2,500 tons of corn and other grain from Ethiopia. Each flight moves 30 tons at a cost of $25,000. The airlift is a stopgap measure for the next two weeks to meet the immediate need until more food comes in by road and sea.

The grain is to be landed on the runway of a flying school in Soroti, on the southern edge of Karamoja. The idea is that flying the food to Karamoja reduces the chances of its being stolen and diverted to Uganda's black market. Also, there are not enough trucks to carry the grain the 250 miles from Kampala; when the 20 available trucks are used, they drive in convoys with soldiers in the passenger seats to ward off attack by the cattle-rustling gangs that control Karamoja.

The flow of aid has also been slowed by friction between Uganda's new military government and the foreign donors and distribution agencies. The military accused donors last week of refusing to cooperate with a national Ugandan relief committee. Relief agencies say they prefer to rely on Roman Catholic and Church of Uganda missions to hand out the food.

As aid finally begins to arrive in sufficient quantity, many Karamojong are unable to benefit from it. They have been starving for too long and their bodies can no longer accept ordinary food. Mrs. Wells said, "More people are getting food, but some are so bad off that they literally can't eat it."

Treatment of advanced starvation involves feeding in small amounts, as often as 10 times a day. That could be done by gathering patients at treatment centers, but relief workers say the lawlessness in Karamoja, lack of transport and a shortage of doctors and nurses make the establishment of such centers impossible.

Czech Dissident Seeks Exit Visa

VIENNA, June 27 (AP) — Julius Tomin, a Czechoslovak human rights activist, has applied for a visa for two years of study outside the country, dissident sources said today.

They said it is unlikely that Mr. Tomin, a philosophy professor, would be allowed to return if he leaves.

The sources said Mr. Tomin, long under police pressure in Prague, would probably go to Britain, where he has received a financial study grant.

Obituaries

Boris Kaufman, Directed Cameras for Major Films

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT) — Boris Kaufman, 83, the Polish-born cinematographer who won an Academy Award for the 1954 film "On the Waterfront," died on Tuesday.

Mr. Kaufman helped shape the careers of such leading filmmakers as Elia Kazan, Jules Dassin and Sidney Lumet, whose first film, "Twelve Angry Men," he shot in 1957. Other films for which Mr. Kaufman did the cinematography include "Baby Doll" (1956), "Splendor in the Grass" (1961), "Long Day's Journey Into Night" (1962), "The World of Henry Orient" (1964) and "The Pawnbroker" (1965).

From Poland Mr. Kaufman went to Paris at the age of 21 and attended the Sorbonne. He worked on French films in the 1930s, going to North America after the war.

Early in her career she introduced family-care programs for mental patients who no longer needed to be hospitalized but were not ready to live with their families. On her retirement in 1956, friends, colleagues and former students contributed more than $400,000 to establish the Marion E. Kenworthy Chair in Psychiatry at Columbia's School of Social Work.

Tokuji Hayakawa

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT) — Tokuji Hayakawa, 87, founder and chairman of the Sharp Corporation, which manufactures microwave ovens and electronic calculators, died Tuesday in Osaka, Japan, where the company has its headquarters.

Dr. Marion Kenworthy

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT) — Dr. Marion E. Kenworthy, 88, a pioneer educator in psychiatric social work, mental health and child guidance, who taught at Columbia University for 36 years, died here yesterday after a long illness.

Bombs Explode in Paris

PARIS, June 27 (AP) — Five small bombs exploded in working-class districts of Paris early today, causing minor damage and no casualties, police said. A caller telephoned Agence France-Presse to claim responsibility in the name of "the Communist Anti-Nuclear Front."

abwe Reported oil Bomb Plot

BURY, June 27 (Reuters) babwe security officers a plot aimed at blowing up try's new leaders and visit- dents and prime ministers lependence celebrations on the minister of state in the it's office, Emmerson gwa, said today.

heat-seeking surface-to-air and several hundred of plastic explosives were reporters at a news con- Mr. Mnangagwa said the it was seized when a truck whites was stopped near on April 13. He said the organized by rightists who Rhodesia and assembled ns in South Africa.

midt Is Urged Ask Russians Release Hess

NICH, June 27 (AP) — Franz trauss, conservative contend- the chancellery in the West n general elections on Oct. 5, d to Chancellor Helmut lt today to ask the Russians e to the release of Nazi war l Rudolf Hess.

Bavarian state premier, high- al of Mr. Schmidt's visit to w next week, said in a letter e former "deputy of the Adolf Hitler" turned 86 on 5 and that over 33 years had since the Nuremberg war tribunal sentenced him to rison.

is the only inmate of Span- son in West Berlin, jointly tered by the four World Allies, France, Britain, the Union and the United States. ssians have rejected repeat- als for his release.

Schmidt is to be the first leader to travel to Moscow e Soviet occupation of Af- n. He starts his two-day vis- Monday. Mr. Strauss and pposition leaders say that ncellor plans to use the with Soviet leader Leonid v as election propaganda.

e must be few prisoners in ized world who must still ife sentence at this age and tate of health," Mr. Strauss ding that he was writing manitarian reasons."

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued on Page 6)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 5)

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 27, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (I)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.
— (d) Alliance Intl.$Rsvs.($1) ..... $.4pc

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond ..... SF 695.55
— (d) Conbar ..... SF 684.00
— (d) Grobar ..... SF 672.88
— (d) Stockbar ..... SF 804.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 17.18
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 4.45
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $11.44

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $94.3c
—(w) High Interest Sterling £86.5pxd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $21.94
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $12.61
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $29.16

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 292.75
— (d) Canasec ..... SF 595.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 60.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 65.50
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 115.50
— (d) Ussec ..... SF 509.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 111.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra ..... DM 19.70
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 63.80 r

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $30.49
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $72.36
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd $23.54
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $34.98 —
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $75.18
(w) Fidelity World Fd $20.35

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $48.68
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$13.83
— (w) G.T. Bond Fund $13.91
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $9.63 r —
(d) G.T. Investment Fund $12.72
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund $11.15
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $12.74 r

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $77.40
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $29.37

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 479.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 293.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $10.59

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
— (r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $46.27

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,518.58
— (r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,011.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor ..... SF 346.25
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF 52.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 371.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 236.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 64.50
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 73.18

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ..... SF 23.50
— (d) Bond Invest ..... SF 57.50
— (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 61.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ..... SF 140.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 103.0
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF 58.25
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 81.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest ..... SF 391.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 345.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 191.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta ..... DM 36.83
— (d) Unifonds ..... DM 16.41
— (d) Unirak ..... DM 47.04

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $10.53
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $1,040.43
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $8.15
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 117.90
(w) CAMIT $9.96
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $17.56
(d) Capital Rentinvest ..... LF 1,348.00
(d) Carlbico Open-End Fund $296.39
(w) Citadel Fund $2.55
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,081.12
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.17
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $15.48
(w) D.G.C. $49.85
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.89
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $22.94
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $26.83
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,177.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. $37.36
(w) First Eagle Fund $6,827.80
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $255.94
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ..... SF 152.40
(w) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF 64.74
(d) Fonditalia $17.29
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 39.79
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.26
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 5.49
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV $443.07
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $121.27
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $131.39
(d) Interfund S.A. $12.04
(w) Intermarket Fund $175.56
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $23.55
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.83
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 34.10
(r) Invest Atlantiques $59.93
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $10.83
(w) Japan Selection Fund $92.77
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $48.58
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,406.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $14.35
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF $13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $34.14
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $77.61
(w) Luxfund $35.12
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $13.69
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund 5.44
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.72
(w) Nippon Fund $17.42
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.22*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.43*
(w) N.A.M.F. $93.17
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $28.89
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $1,219
(d) RBC Intl Inc Fund $10.10
(d) Renta Fund $58.77
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 769.00
(d) Sole Fund $3.65
(d) Safe Trust Fund $9.95
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 59.45
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $17.60
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 90.40
(w) Talent Global Fund $13.36
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $62.08
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $85.27
(w) Transpacific Fund $36.14
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 55.10
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.88
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $106.25
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $458.38
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $19.57
(w) Worldwide Securities $92.35
(w) Worldwide Special $2,279.47

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ° — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; ● — ● - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon. ☐ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

June 27, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	9 9/16 - 9 11/16	9 9/16 - 9 11/16	5¾ - 5¾	17½ - 17¾	12¼ - 12½
2 M.	9 3/16 - 9 5/16	9 7/16 - 9 9/16	5 11/16 - 13/15	17¼ - 17½	12 5/16 - 12 9/16
3 M.	9 7/16 - 9 9/16	9 7/16 - 9 9/16	5 11/16 - 13/16	17 - 17¼	12 5/16 - 12 9/16
6 M.	9⅝ - 9¾	8⅞ - 9	5⅛ - 5⅞	15½ - 15¾	12 5/16 - 12 9/16
1 Y.	9½ - 9⅝	8⅝ - 8¾	5⅛ - 5¼	14¼ - 14½	12 5/16 - 12 9/16

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, June 27, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
AELInd	7½	8
AFAProt	5¾	6¾
AVMCo	3⅜	3⅞
Accuray	8½	9
AddisnW	7¾	8½
AdvRoss	5	5⅜
AffilBsh	25⅜	26¼
AlaBnco	21¾	22¾
AlexAlex	33½	34¼
Allcoinc	28	30
AllynB	11	12
Altex	6	6⅜
Amorex s	34¼	35
AFinCp	34	35
AFin wt	22¾	23¼
AFurn	4	4¼
AGreet	12¾	13⅜
AlntGp	67½	68½
AMicros	22¾	22¾
ANatins	15⅝	16
AQuasar	33⅜	34⅜
AResMg	46	47
AWeldng	39½	40½
Amterr	37-16	311-16
Anadite	8	8⅝
AngSA	13¾	14⅛
AngAGd	85	87
AntoCp	9⅛	9⅜
ApldMtl s	20¼	21
ArdenGp	3⅜	3⅞
AsdCoke	24	24⅜
AtlGsLt	15¼	15⅝
AtlanRsh	12	12⅝
BairdCp	8⅝	9⅛
BallyPkP	13½	14¼
BanaHE	12½	13¼
BkamRt	17⅜	17⅞
BasicRs s	13⅝	14¼
BassttFr	16¾	17½
BaytsMk	13⅜	13⅞
Beeline	10¾	11¼
BenatPH	2	2⅝
BentlyL	16¾	17½
BetzLab	37	37¾
BevMgt	12¾	13½
BibbCo	10½	11¼
BirdSon	17¾	18¼
Birtchr	2⅜	2⅞
BlkHllP	27¾	28
Blyvoor	15⅝	16¼
Bonanza	4½	4⅞
BrwTom	55¼	56
Buckbee	7	7½
Buttes	38¼	39¾
BurnupS	9⅛	9⅝
CPTCp	18¼	19¼
CalWtSv	32½	34
Cammirs	36	37½
ConradH	1⅛	1⅜
CapEngy	3	3⅜
CapSwC	17¾	18¼
CapInAir	1⅛	2⅛
CareCp	10½	11½
CavnghC	5⅛	5⅝
CnVIPS	15⅝	16
ChrmSh	9⅜	10¼
CharlHo	21⅜	21⅞
ChmLea	24	26
ChesUtl	12¼	13½
Chubb	40⅝	41¼
Cirfica	5¼	6¼
CitzSoGa	6⅞	7⅜
CitzUtA	36	36¼
CitzUtB	32½	33¼
ClarkJL	27½	27
ClewCp	5⅛	5⅝
CelrTles	21¼	21¾
ColGshol	1	1¼
CamCIH	34¼	35
CmlShr	14	15½
CmwTel	18¾	20¾
ConPop s	26¼	27¼
Cordis	24¾	25¼
CrayRes	50	51
CrosTre	34⅝	35⅞
CultrFed	1⅛	2¼
Cyclitron	11	12
DanlyM	29	30½
DtaDes	17⅛	18⅛
DaytMal	18	19½
DBeer	9¼	9½
DekibAg	34½	35¼
DetCanT	11⅛	12⅛
DeweyEl	2¾	3
DiaCrys	23½	24½
DiznCru	27½	29½
Docutel	12¼	12¾
DollrGn	10⅛	10⅝
DoyIDB	27	27¾
DunkinD	10⅞	11⅛
Duriron	15⅛	16⅛
ERCCp	94	95
EsDrief	25½	26¼
EatnVnce	6½	7¼
EconLab	22¾	22⅞
ElPasEl	9⅞	10¼
ElderBe	5¾	6
EleNucl	7½	8
ElModul	7¼	8⅛
EnrDev	20¼	21¼
EnrMethd	2	2⅜
EnrMin	8⅝	9⅛
EnRsv	14⅛	14⅞
Entwistl	3⅞	4⅜
EquitSL	18⅞	19⅛
EstOil	56½	58
FabriTk	3⅛	3⅝
FarmGp	28⅝	28⅞
Fidicor	13⅝	13⅞
FtBkSys	36¼	37
FtBostn	20¾	21¾
FtEmpS	12⅜	12⅞
FtWnFin	5⅜	5⅞
FlagBks	14½	15
Flickgr	11¾	12¼
FloatPnt	16¾	17½
FlaNFla	12¼	12¾
FlaWstU	1½	1⅞
ForestO	30⅜	30⅞
Formigli	2¾	3
FrankCp	7⅞	8⅝
FrankEl	13¼	14
FreeSG	58	59
Fremont	22¼	22¾
FreqSrc	19¾	20½
FairHB	11¼	11¾
GEICO	12⅝	13
GalaxyO	15⅝	16⅛
GnAutm	7	7½
GnDevcs	4⅛	4⅝
GnRlEst	10¼	11⅛
GnReins	93	95
GnRein wt	46¼	47¼
GenRad	45½	46½
GlobeLf	33⅞	34⅛
GovEFn	9⅞	10½
GreenM	11⅛	12¼
GreyAdv	46	48
GitInst	26½	29½
Gyrodyn	4	4⅝
HahnEW	49¼	50¼
Hardwke	7⅝	8⅜
HrpRow	8⅝	9⅛
HarpGp	46½	47¼
HartfNt	17¼	18¼
HenrdF	27¼	28
Hoiobm	2⅜	2⅞
Hoover	15⅛	15⅝
HorizRs	3⅜	3⅞
HyattInt	21	26
IMSInt s	17⅛	17⅝
Infraind	6⅞	7½
IntelCp	66⅞	67⅞
IntrcEnr	5¼	6
IntmtGs	17¼	17¾
InBkWsh	11¼	11¾
Intersll	18⅞	19⅛
IwaSoUt	23⅞	23⅞
Jamsby	19¼	20
Jerrico	21¼	21¾
JiffyFd	⅜	¾
JostynM	18¼	19
KalsSt pf	16	16¾
Kalvar	2⅛	2½
Kaman	20⅞	21½
KmpAm	9¼	9⅞
KateGre	⅜	⅝
Kaysam	3⅞	4⅛
KellySv s	25	26½
Keuffel	19¼	20¾
Kimball	15¾	16¼
Kinglnt	3⅝	4⅛
KlaafG	29⅝	30½
KnapeV	16	17
Kratos s	13¾	14⅜
Kulicke	21¾	22¼
Lanceln	20¼	21
LandRes	2⅞	3⅜
LaneCo	22¼	23¼
LibNtLf	18⅞	19⅝
Lilyvs	18¾	19¼
LidStar	7⅛	7⅜
LinBcst	48¼	49¼
Loewlrn	13¼	14⅛
MCIC	8¼	8⅝
MGFOil	19¾	20¼
MSIDat	6	6½
MadsGE	15½	16
MagellPet	8½	9
MasmP	26⅝	27⅝
MairRt	2⅛	2½
Mallkrt	34	35
Marlon s	16½	17
MaulLP	25½	27
MayPet	28⅝	29⅜
MaynOil	14½	15
McCorm	25⅛	25⅜
McFarlE	12¾	13¼
McQuay	11⅛	12
MeyerF	26⅝	27½
MidsxW	18½	19½
MdldCap	8⅝	9½
MidRes	1½	1⅞
MidlBks	26¼	27¼
Miller	31½	32
MissVlG	14	15
Molex s	28⅜	29½
MontCol	3⅞	4⅛
MonvCo	19⅛	19⅞
MoorePd	24¼	25¼
MoranB	32⅛	33¼
MoreRes	1	1⅛
Morsntn	11⅜	11⅜
MotClub	2⅜	2⅝
Mueller	28	29½
NNCp	41⅛	42⅛
NaraCp	31½	33½
NDtaCo	18⅞	18⅞
NwldRE	16½	17⅛
NJNGas	15⅜	16¼
NickOG	26	26⅜
Nicolet s	17⅜	17¾
NielsnA	27⅜	27⅞
NielsnB	27¼	27⅜
NoCarGs	13½	14
NoEOl un	81	83
NwtNGs	13	13⅜
NwstPS	16⅛	16⅜
Noxell	17⅛	17⅜
Nucorp	16⅛	16⅝
OglivyM	24	24⅝
OhioCas	32½	33
OhFerro	12	13½
OtterTP	21½	21⅜
PCAInt	6¾	7¾
PabstB	12	12½
PcGaR	21½	22½
PaoleyP	15½	16¼
PavisCs	12⅝	13⅛
PeerMf	12	12¾
PengEnt	14¾	15¼
Pentair	15¼	15¾
Petrolit	53¼	54¼
PetRoon	25	25¾
PhilaNat	30½	30⅞
PierceSS	8⅝	9⅛
Pinkrtn	38	39
PlanHIB	27⅜	27⅞
Plastine	¾	1⅛
Possis	5½	6⅛
PresGM	44⅛	45⅛
PrsStyn	37¼	38¼
Progrp	¾	1⅛
PbSvNC	12¾	13⅛
PurlBen	18⅞	19½
PulDCap	12½	13½
QuakrCh	17	18
RagenPr	5⅛	6⅛
Raychm	54	56
Raymnd	29	30
ReevCm	19	19¾
RepNLfn	22¾	23¼
RoadEx	30¼	31
RobbMy s	28	29½
Roselon	2⅞	3⅛
Rouse	15⅝	16⅛
RusStov	13¼	14¼
Sadlier	3½	4
Safeco	37⅛	37⅝
StHelGd	38⅞	39⅞
StPaul	36¼	36¾
ScanDt	1⅞	1⅜
ScrippH	52½	57½
Sensor	24⅛	24⅞
SvcMer	10⅞	11¼
Svcmst s	27⅝	28⅝
ShMed s	19⅞	20¼
Shawml	41	42
SolidSts	9	9⅞
SCalWtr	13	14½
SwElSv	13	13¾
SwnEnr	32¾	33¼
Standyn	24	24⅝
StdMicro	10½	11
StdRegs	29⅞	30⅜
StanHP	29½	31
SterlSt	4¼	5
StrawCl	21	22½
Subaru	13½	13⅞
SuperEl	10⅞	11⅜
TIME DC	3⅝	4
Tampax	31½	32
Tandem	57	59⅜
TecumP	61	63
TelCmA	27½	28
Tennant	29⅞	31
Tiprary	19⅝	20⅜
TomisOil	14⅞	15⅝
TricoPd	33⅛	36⅛
TroyGld s	7⅛	7⅝
TysonFd	10	11
UnMcGll	12⅛	13⅛
USEnr	15¼	16¼
USSurg	32½	33⅛
USTrck	14⅛	14¾
UVaBsh	27⅜	28¼
UpPenP	14½	15½
VaalRe	65⅛	66⅛
VolBkAr	34	34½
ValtecCo	28⅝	28⅞
VanDus	12	12½
Velcro s	8½	8⅞
VictraSt	8¼	8⅝
VideoCo	13⅝	14⅛
VaNBsh	15⅛	16¼
WshEnr	2⅜	3½
Weldtrn	7⅜	8⅛
WellsGa	15⅞	16⅛
Wendys	77½	78½
WstDrel	49	50
WDeep	68⅛	69⅛
WHold	3⅞	4¼
WmMllo	27⅜	28½
WmorC	23⅛	24
WoodLat	3⅛	4⅛
WrighlW	24¼	25¼
ZionUto		

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, June 27, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvt. Bk 7-83	15	7-30	98⅛	98⅝
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	16⅛	—	98	99⅛
Allied Irish 6¼-84	19 5/16	9-29	101½	102
Allied Irish 5¼-87	15⅛	7-2	97⅛	98⅝
Amex Fin 1982	16⅞	10-22	101⅝	102⅛
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	96⅛	96⅝
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	15 1/16	8-7	96⅝	97⅛
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅜	12-15	97⅞	98⅛
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	14⅜	7-23	98⅜	98⅞
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	19	9-24	99⅛	100⅛
Bco do Brazil 6¼-82	15 1/16	8-15	100	100½
Bco de Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	98⅛	98⅞
Bco Pinto 6⅛-85	11 7/16	11-17	96⅛	97⅛
Bco Costa Rica 6½-85	10½	12-11	96⅛	96⅞
Bk Paribas 7¼-88	9⅝	12-11	99½	100
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	99⅛	100⅛
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	11 13/16	8-21	97⅞	98⅛
Bk Tokyo 8-80	11	11-24	100⅛	100⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¼-81	16 15/16	10-22	101⅛	102⅛
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	99⅛	100⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	16 9/16	7-25	97½	98
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-20	100⅛	100⅛
Buenos Aires 7⅛-86	10⅞	12-5	97⅛	98⅛
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	99⅛	100⅛
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	101⅛	102⅛
BFCE 6⅛-84	16⅛	8-26	100⅛	100⅞
BNP 7½-81	19⅜	9-18	101½	102⅛
BNP 7-83	17⅛	9-1	100¼	101
BNP 5¼-83	14⅛	7-21	99⅛	100⅛
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16	8-21	100	100½
BNP 5½-91	16 5/16	8-22	98⅛	98⅞
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9 7/16	9-20	97	97⅛
BUE 5¼-89	9 7/16	9-20	97	97½
Bk Worms 5⅞-85	9 3/16	12-17	98⅛	98⅞
Banco Union 7¼-83	19 13/16	10-1	99⅛	100⅛
Bk Algarie 6⅛-84	15 5/16	8-9	96⅛	97
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	19 3/16	9-12	101½	101⅞
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	14 11/16	7-18	97⅛	98⅛
Bergen Bank 6-89	10	11-28	97⅛	97⅜
Citicorp 1982	10 3/16	8-27	99⅛	99⅞
Citicorp 1984	9 13/16	6-30	98	98⅜
Citicorp 6-94	10⅛	9-10	98½	99
Citicorp undtd	19 9/16	7-10	99⅛	100⅛
Chase 5¼-93	14⅛	7-30	97⅛	98⅛
CCCE 5¼-98	14 11/16	8-6	98	98½
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	99⅛	99⅞
CCF 7-83	14 9/16	7-11	99⅛	100⅛
CCF 6½-83	14 11/16	7-10	99⅛	100⅛
CCF 5¼-85	13 13/16	11-6	100½	101
Creditanst 5¼-84	11 13/16	11-21	100⅛	100⅛
Creditanst 5½-91/97	9 7/16	9-16	97	97½
Credit Lyon 6⅛-82	14 15/16	8-7	99⅛	100⅛
Credit Lyon 6-83	14⅛	8-12	100⅛	100⅛
Credit Nat'l 5⅛-88	14½	7-11	97⅛	98⅛
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	99⅛	99⅞
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	97⅛	98⅛
GZB 7½-81	14 15/16	7-31	99⅛	100⅛
GZB 6-83	19 15/16	10-9	100⅛	102¼
GZB 5½-89	15¼	8-1	98⅛	98⅞
Hydrocarb 7½-82	10⅛	6-26	99⅛	100⅛
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	8-15	99⅛	100⅛
IBJ 6½-82	14⅛	11-1	100⅛	101⅛
IBJ 5½-85	10 11/16	12-3	99⅛	100⅛
IBJ 5¼-87	16⅛	10-15	100⅛	100⅛
Indo-Suez 5½-85	14 11/16	7-25	99⅛	99⅞
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	14 11/16	7-18	98⅛	98⅞
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-22	101½	102
KOP 6½-83	14⅛	7-22	99⅛	99⅞
LTCB 6¼-81	9⅞	12-15	99⅛	100⅛
LTCB 6½-82	14⅛	7-27	99⅛	100⅛
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	8-15	99⅛	100⅛
LTCB 5¼-85	11½	11-17	99⅛	100⅛
LTCB 5¼-86	9⅞	6-13	98⅛	98⅞
LTCB 5½-89	10⅛	12-9	98⅛	98⅞
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 1/16	5-29	100	100½
Manhfan O'seas 5¼-94	9⅞	5-29	97⅛	97⅞
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	100⅛	101
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅛	8-21	100⅛	101
Midland Intl 6-87	10	11-21	99⅛	100⅛
Midland Intl 5-89	9½	12-22	98⅛	99⅛
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10⅛	12-5	96⅛	97⅛
Midland Intl 5½-93	14⅛	7-23	97⅛	98⅛
Natl Westmin 5½-90	9⅞	12-23	97⅛	98⅛
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	18⅛	10-14	97⅛	98⅛
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	9⅞	12-24	99⅛	99⅞
Nippon Credit 6½-86	14 7/16	7-14	97⅛	98⅛
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	10⅛	11-28	99⅛	100
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	11⅛	11-10	100⅛	101⅛
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	19½	7-11	98⅛	99
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	13⅛	5-29	99⅛	100⅛
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	14⅛	9-13	98⅛	98⅞
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17⅛	9-8	101⅛	101⅛
State Bk India 6¼-87	10 1/16	11-28	97⅛	98⅛
Sundsvallsbkan 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	101½	101⅞
Trade Develop 6-86	16⅛	8-21	75½	76
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	14⅛	12-23	96	97
UBAF 6¼-82	19 9/16	9-26	100⅛	101⅛
UBAF 7¼-82	10⅛	12-9	99⅛	99⅞
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	101⅛	102¼
United O'seas 7-81	10 1/16	11-28	99⅛	100⅛
United O'seas 6-83	12⅛	10-11	99⅛	100⅛
United O'seas 6-89	17⅛	6-30	97⅛	98⅛
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	9⅞	12-23	99⅛	99⅞
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	99⅛	100
Wll. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	17 1/16	8-28	100⅛	100⅛
Wll. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18½	9-15	99⅛	100⅛

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Enpetrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	101⅛	101⅞
Escom 8½-82	15⅛	8-13	100	100⅛
General Cable 7½-89	20⅛	9-20	101⅛	102⅛
IC Industries 1991	14 7/16	7-15	96	97
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	15⅛	7-7	101	101⅛
Thailand 7-84	18⅛	9-17	98⅛	98⅞
Philippines 6½-86	17⅛	10-20	96⅛	97⅛
Sumi Heavy 5⅛-83	18⅛	9-16	101⅛	101⅛
Sweden Stock-91	9⅞	7-16	99⅛	99⅞
Sofiel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	102⅛	102⅛
Sofiel 8-84	10⅛	12-8	100	100⅛
SNCF 6¼-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	99⅛	99⅞
Texas Airlines 7-86	20 1/16	7-10	91⅛	92⅛
TVO Stock-91	10⅛	11-11	95⅛	96⅛
IHI 5⅛-85	15 5/16	10-27	100⅛	100⅛
Offshore Min. 1986	14⅛	7-27	98⅛	99⅛
Pemex 7-84	14 13/16	7-28	98⅛	99⅛
C.Itoh 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-18	100	100½

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, June 26, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
8530	Abti Prce	$19	18¾	18¾	+ ½
1500	Acklands	$14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
8120	Agnico E	$14½	14¼	14¾	+ ¼
1000	Agra Ind A	$5	485	485	—27
45399	Alta Gas A	$31½	30½	30½	— ¼
500	Alta Nat	$20	20	20	
1925	Algo Cent	$25	24¾	25	+ ¼
757	Algoma St	$32½	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅜
200	Andres W A	$10½	10¼	10¼	— ¾
1530	Argus C pr	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
300	Asbestos	$35¼	34¾	35	— ¼
4950	Atco A	$23¼	22⅜	23	+ ¼
10945	BP Can	$44⅝	44½	44½	— ¼
37245	Bank N S	$31	30½	30¾	+ ½
908	Beth Cop	$21	21	21	+ ½
3645	Bralor Res	$11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅜
500	Bramalea	$21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
9625	Brenda M	$31½	30⅞	31	+ 1
4900	BCFP	$14	13¾	13¾	
2394	BC Phone	$16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
12720	Brunswk	$11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
100	Budd Can	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
weekend

rts
ravel
eisure



Illustration by Charles Saxon

A Walk Through the Dublin of Joyce, Wilde and Shaw

by William Borders

DUBLIN — Just as you might expect of a country that portrays William Butler Yeats and Jonathan Swift on its banknotes and grants tax exemp- to writers, Ireland takes its literary heri- seriously. And so can today's visitor to in, a city rich in the magic of words.

om the gray stone nave of St. Patrick's Ca- al, which once echoed with Swift's stern ouncements, to the gritty front lounge of aid's Pub, where Brendan Behan held forth glass after glass of dark, foamy Guinness Dublin is full of shrines and treasures to any fan of its literature.

n can plod around town in the footsteps of old Bloom, the hero of "Ulysses," or track the graceful Georgian mansion that Yeats in, at 82 Merrion Square, or simply sit in a



ajoying the lilt of an unknown but ardent oet who may never be heard again.

ough James Joyce called the city the r of paralysis," he almost never wrote anyplace else, and his works are alive on every corner, along with reminders of ther native sons as Sean O'Casey, George rd Shaw and Oscar Wilde.

ood place to begin a literary tour of the at the Book of Kells, which Joyce de- i as "the fountainhead of Irish inspira- This magnificently illuminated eighth- y Bible, one of Ireland's treasures, is in ater of town in the old library of Trinity e, which was the alma mater of Oliver mith, Edmund Burke and Swift.

Book of Kells, so named because it was ered in the town of Kells not far from the coast, is displayed under glass in the Room of the college, a dark wood temple owledge with books climbing up to the arched 65-foot ceiling. Look, too, for the framed Proclamation of 1916 on the wall by the door. The proclamation, roughly comparable to the U.S. Declaration of Independence, was made on Easter Sunday at the start of an anti-British rebellion that has been a central theme in much 20th-century Irish literature. It was this rebellion of which Yeats wrote: "All changed, changed utterly: / A terrible beauty is born."

Sightseeing for the literary visitor in Dublin can be divided into two parts — north of the River Liffey and south of it. The northern trek, centers on Eccles Street, where Leopold and Molly Bloom lived at No. 7, a shrine for Joyce-loving pilgrims even though the house has long since been torn down. We will get there, too, but first let us look at the southern part of the tour, centering on Trinity College.

Leaving Trinity by the back entrance, stop for a moment at 21 Westland Row, the now-shabby brick house where Oscar Wilde was born in 1854. A couple of blocks away, at 1 Merrion Square, is the rather grander house into which he moved as an infant and in which his mother, a poet who called herself Speranza, conducted a lively literary salon that coincided with the formative years of his childhood. Wilde, who later decried the Irish as "the greatest talkers since the Greeks," was encouraged to stay up late to listen to guests' witty conversations.

In the decades after Mrs. Wilde left the scene, two of the most glittering Dublin salons — rival camps, in fact — were the regular Monday evenings at the Yeats home and Sunday evenings at 27 Rathgar Avenue, the home of George Russell, the poet known as A.E.

Regarding the Yeats group as a bit stuffy, the Russell group insisted that it always had a livelier time. ("One never went away with the feeling that one had talked too much," one of A.E.'s regular guests recalled, "for everyone there had talked too much." Yeats and his circle disdainfully referred to the other group as "Russell's poultry yard," but the two coexisted happily, keeping alive a rich tradition that survives today.

Back at the south end of Westland Row, on the way from one Wilde house to the other, you will pass M.F. Quinn's pharmacy, the store in which Leopold Bloom stops to buy the cake of lemon soap that appears and reappears in "Ulysses." A marvelous old-fashioned place that still smells the way all drugstores used to smell, Quinn's sells a good deal of lemon soap, "mostly to American visitors interested in Joyce," the woman behind the counter said. It now costs 69 pence; Bloom paid only fourpence, but that was in 1904.

Leopold Bloom never existed, of course, and neither did Stephen Dedalus, Joyce's other principal hero, who appears in both "Ulysses" and "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man." It is easy to forget this in Dublin, not only because reminders of them are everywhere but also because of the painstakingly accurate geographical detail in Joyce's fictional accounts of their lives.

Though he had already begun his self-exile from Ireland by the time he wrote the books, Joyce was meticulous about the way he portrayed the city, constantly checking this detail or that in reference books or with his Aunt Josephine, who still lived in Dublin. He wrote her a postcard from Trieste in 1920 asking "whether there are trees, and of what kind, behind the Star of the Sea Church in Sandymount, visible from the shore."

That is why Bloom and Dedalus seem so real in Dublin. You can still go to Davy Byrne's Pub on Duke Street and have a glass of Burgundy and a cheese sandwich, just as Bloom did. And you can, as he did, scorn the Bailey Restaurant across the street ("Dirty eaters," Bloom thought), though that would be a mistake, because the Bailey is one of the best restaurants in town. Besides good (and expensive) fresh salmon and oysters, the Bailey has, displayed on the stairway leading to the second-floor dining room, the wide wooden door from 7 Eccles Street, a typical Dublin door, with its ornate knocker and brass letter slot and a fan-shaped window above.

> 'From the gray stone nave of St. Patrick's Cathedral, which once echoed with Swift's stern pronouncements, to the gritty front lounge of McDaid's Pub, where Brendan Behan held forth over his Guinness stout, Dublin is full of shrines to thrill any fan of its literature.'

Four blocks away on Harry Street is McDaid's, a 100-year-old pub where Brendan Behan often went "for a few jars," as the Irish say. "I threw Brendan out more times than I like to think, but it never altered our friendship," recalls Paddy O'Brien, then the bartender at McDaid's and now employed at a nearby pub.

Behan, who died in 1964, liked to boast that he had been thrown out of every pub in Dublin. But he had particular favorites. One is Lincoln's Inn, on Lincoln Place, which is known because of its clientele as the poets' pub. Behan took his bride there right after their 7 a.m. wedding in 1955, and it is still a pleasant refuge where at lunchtime you can enjoy a hot sandwich or a bowl of soup in a comfortable back lounge decorated with theater posters.

Two other good Behan haunts are Mulligan's on Poolbeg Street and the Brazen Head on Lower Bridge. Mulligan's, which appears to have changed almost not at all since John Mulligan founded it in 1782, is a no-nonsense, non-chic beer parlor where men sit sipping stout at rough wooden tables.

The Brazen Head, with its old anti-British posters, is a reminder of the way Irish literature so often overlaps with revolutionary politics, as in the case of Behan, who was imprisoned as a member of the Irish Republican Army. The bar, still frequented by poets, is decorated with pictures of Robert Emmet, another Irish rebel who was executed by the British in 1803.

Nearly two centuries later, Ireland's basic political problem — that the British still control the north of it — haunts the writings of Seamus Heaney, who is widely regarded as Northern Ireland's leading modern poet.

A 10-minute walk from the Brazen Head brings you to St. Patrick's, the platform of one of the greatest rebels of them all, Jonathan Swift. He was the dean of the cathedral from 1713 to 1745, fighting all the time against British oppression.

Even without the memory of Swift, the church would be worth a visit, especially to attend the regular services sung by the choir of young boys. In a corner just off the nave you can see Swift's wide black leather chair and the 10-foot pulpit from which he preached. In another corner he is buried beside the grave of Esther Johnson, his beloved "Stella," fueling the controversy that continues in Dublin, even today, about whether they ever married.

Carved into the wall is the epitaph that Swift wrote for himself in Latin: "Here lies the body of Jonathan Swift, where fierce indignation can no longer rend the heart." Beneath it is posted a more dramatic version, translated by Yeats: "Swift has sailed into his rest; Savage indignation there cannot lacerate his breast."

From the cathedral the route back toward the river goes past several of Ireland's many good bookstores. Two personal favorites, both good for long, leisurely browsing, are Greene's, a marvelously shabby and cluttered bookshop in an old Georgian house at 16 Clare Street, and Hodges Figgis, a sleekly modern shop at 56 Dawson Street. Both are particularly well stocked with Irish books.

Around the corner from Hodges Figgis, stop for a moment outside 15 Molesworth Street, which now houses a real estate agency, and ponder the fact that George Bernard Shaw spent four years working there as a solicitor's clerk, a job that he later called "a damnable waste of human life."

After reading "Ulysses," Shaw, by then living in England, wrote: "To me it is all hideously real. I have walked those streets, and known those shops and heard and taken part in those conversations, and 40 years later, have learnt from the books of Mr. Joyce that Dublin is still what it was, and young men are still driveling in slack-jawed blackguardism, just as they were in 1870."

Joyce is never far away in Dublin. For the best taste of all take the No. 8 bus to Dun Laoghaire (pronounced *done leary*), a pleasant little seaport a few miles south of town, to visit the Joyce Museum, which has a growing collection of memorabilia, including Joyce's piano, some fascinating manuscripts and a necktie and vest of his donated by his friend and fellow Dubliner Samuel Beckett.

The museum is in a 19th-century stone martello tower in which Joyce lived briefly in 1904 with a poet named Oliver Gogarty, who, to his great distress, became the "stately, plump Buck Mulligan" of Joyce's fiction. The museum is open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m. in the summer or by appointment (tel: 80.85.71).

Certainly the most blatant example of commercialization of the Joyce's novel is Bloom's Hotel, which opened last year on Anglesea Street, in the center of town. One can almost imagine Bloom himself musing over the silliness of its Stephen D cocktail lounge or its Blazes Boylan coffee shop. Still, it is probably the best hotel in town, with good service, excellent food (in the Anna Livia dining room) and a stunning modern decor of glass panels and shiny brass tubing.

Most of the action of "Ulysses" takes place north of the Liffey, so let us proceed, as Bloom did, across the O'Connell Bridge. One block up from the river, on the corner of Abbey Street, is Mooney's, a lively luncheon spot favored by Stephen Dedalus and by a character in Beckett's novel "Neary" who "sat all day, moving slowly from one stool to another until he had completed the circuit of the counters, when he would start all over again in the reverse direction."

Incidentally, though pubs are certainly important on the Dublin literary scene, not all of Dublin's writers frequented them. Yeats, it is said, went into only one in his life. Disdaining the bar, he sat at a table, drank a glass of sherry and departed, saying, "I have seen a pub now."

A block east of Mooney's is the Abbey Theatre, founded in 1904 by Yeats and others and still a cultural force in Dublin. The original Abbey burned down in 1951 and has been replaced by a sleek modern building housing both the Abbey Theatre and the more experimental Peacock Theatre. Both meet a high standard and specialize in Irish plays, including not only such old favorites as O'Casey and Yeats but also Hugh Leonard and John Lynch. Among the smaller, and occasionally more exciting, theaters in Dublin are the Focus, the Gate and the Project Arts. For programs, see the Irish Times or a biweekly called In Dublin.

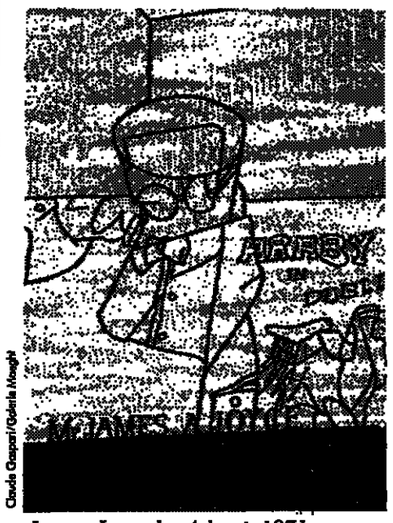
From the Abbey it is less than a mile north to Eccles Street, the heart of Joyce country — what Joyce called "blotchy brown brick houses." One place, worth a small detour, is 17 North Richmond Street, just off the North Circular Road, where Joyce lived for a time in a little red brick house with Dublin's inevitable lace curtains. In a story in "The Dubliners," he described it this way: "The houses of the street, conscious of decent lives within them, gazed at one another with brown, imperturbable faces."

On the way to Eccles Street you pass 85 Upper Dorset Street, Sean O'Casey's birthplace (now replaced by a bank). On Eccles Street there is nothing much to see, but many Joyce fans still go there to gaze at what is left of No. 7 and then set off briskly on an imaginary morning walk with Bloom to buy the celebrated kidney from the butcher round the corner.

These mean back streets of north Dublin are compelling, but do not let them obscure what one of O'Casey's characters rapturously describes as the "city's hidden splendor." It is there to see in many parts of town, especially along the Liffey. But you can enjoy a particularly agreeable vantage, again in the footsteps of Joyce, by taking the No. 30 bus to North Bull Island, a tranquil bird sanctuary in Dublin Bay. Select, as Stephen Dedalus did, "a day of dappled seaborne clouds," and look back, as he did, toward Dublin:

"A veiled sunlight lit up faintly the gray sheet of water where the river was embayed. In the distance along the course of the slow-flowing Liffey, slender masts flecked the sky and, most distant still, the dim fabric of the city lay prone in haze. Like a scene on some vague arras, old as man's weariness." ■

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Claude Gaspari/Galerie Maeght

James Joyce by Adami, 1971.

onna Hartman's All-American Style at the U.S. Embassy in Paris

by Susan Heller Anderson

ARIS — At an alfresco lunch at the United States ambassador's residence earlier this month for visiting Americans and distinguished French guests, Hartman ran out of chairs. So she simited people to join her as she plopped n the grass.

w days later, the strains of Dixieland jazz over the ambassador's home on the rue bourg Saint Honore. Inside, right next to d, was Donna Hartman, tapping her feet nching happily on the chocolate chip she had made specially for the party group from Louisiana.

weekend, for the annual Fourth of July inment, she will have a popcorn machine ally pops corn, an old-fashioned ice wagon and a hot air balloon tethered in k yard. Ever since the crew of the Doule stayed at the residence after traversing antic, Mrs. Hartman has been bitten by oon bug.

her preference for relaxed entertaining, artman has taken some of the pretension the stuffy diplomatic scene. And, to the of Americans and French alike, the am- r's residence here has undergone some hanges since Arthur and Donna Hartved in with their dog and their parrot, e years ago.

30 years on the diplomatic circuit, Mrs. n has cultivated a smooth facade that he inevitable frustrations of an ambassamadic life. "Mostly it's been very posinow it makes me sound like a marshmalh no corners," she muses, "but I'm not t. I'm very introspective, but I'm not dis- l with what I see. I've always tried not to th people I don't like, even if Arthur's We've had diseases in tropical places. ughter was evacuated from Saigon, rthur became very ill, but we never felt r ourselves. Life is adjustment to the re-

e many of his predecessors, Ambassa- rtman is a career diplomat with no per- rtune. It's not always easy, living on a a world peopled by privately wealthy here's a lot of frustration in just trying ends meet," says Mrs. Hartman candidly. "Trying to look like a fashion plate in Paris."

Her own job is coping with the delicate yet diplomatically powerful, subtly significant social details — whom to entertain, whom to invite, whom to omit. "We have lots of latitude," she admits. "We decide what's important." Thus, despite the chilly French-American climate of the moment, President Giscard d'Estaing and his wife appeared the other night for dinner and Isaac Stern played his violin in the

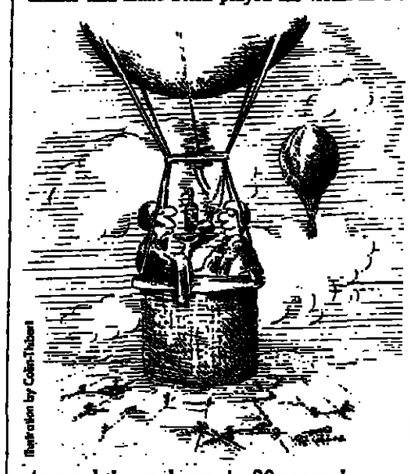


Illustration by Colin Thibert

Around the embassy in 80 seconds.

garden. "Culture is politics in France," Mrs. Hartman states drily.

Mrs. Hartman is determined to make the U.S. Embassy a reflection of American culture abroad. She has irreverently juxtaposed American colonial patchwork quilts with the embassy's Louis XIV furniture, for example. "After all, it is an American home," she insists. "When Arthur was appointed ambassador, I knew the paintings here were nearly all French and I felt strongly that they shouldn't be."

Her first effort was to take advantage of the Art in Embassies program, which provides loans of American art for embassies abroad and pays for shipping and insurance. She contacted curators, galleries and artists, using a combination of gentle arm-twisting and personal charm. Museums and individual donors were generous.

She had a definite theme in mind. "I tried to emphasize the French connection with American art," she explains. Many of the artists represented on the embassy's walls had French forebears. Some were Europeans who settled in the United States, like Josef Albers. Others came to France to study.

As Ambassador and Mrs. Hartman write in the preface to the embassy collection's catalog: "Our purpose is not to make a museum of our house but simply to have with us witnesses of American civilization that our visitors can discover." The collection includes works by John Singer Sargent, Childe Hassan, Saul Steinberg, Jasper Johns, Ellsworth Kelly and Andy Warhol.

Many of the works are only on three-year loans and are thus due to be returned soon. But Mrs. Hartman dreams of more loans and outright contributions. "The house should have a permanent collection," she states — and unabashedly makes her wishes known to visitors.

Her early summer tan and springy athletic walk make her appear a decade younger than her 52 years. "A good age for a woman," she says with relish. Handsome, with steel-gray hair and a wide grin, Mrs. Hartman has a womanly appeal that contains an earthy but well-bred sensuality.

Her candor and openness on just about every subject makes her a magnet for young people. In addition to her five children, who are now launched on their own lives but still drop in from time to time, the residence usually has several youngsters visible. At the moment, four volunteers — young architects and painters — are creating a trompe-l'oeil fresco on a courtyard wall and Mrs. Hartman has been known to climb the scaffold and pitch in.

"I try to make things more jolly around here," she says. She entertains "a lot," she says, without really keeping track. "I often have American food. For a special treat, we serve California wines. I don't have a formula and each event is a new challenge."

Mrs. Hartman works at stretching the embassy's entertainment budget. "In the morning I go to Rungis [Paris' wholesale food market] myself to buy vegetables," she says.

The Hartmans are no strangers to France. "Arthur was hired in 1949 in the first wave of people to run the Marshall Plan," Mrs. Hartman recalls. A native of Haddonfield, N.J., she dropped out of college to marry Arthur in 1949. "Paris was very interesting then but prematurely old, because it hadn't recovered from the war," she remembers. Since then her husband's career has taken them to Saigon, London, Brussels and three stints in Washington.

"I love Washington, but I'm very happy here. I couldn't have done all this while raising five kids," she declares.

The residence itself is very grand, a 20-room mansion built in the 1840s for the Baronne de Pontalba, an American who decided to return to the France of her ancestors. The three-story structure, just one block from the president of France's Elysee Palace, has a spacious garden running from the rue du Faubourg Saint Honore to the street behind, the avenue Gabriel. The mansion was designed on a palatial scale by the architect Ludovico Visconti, who also built Napoleon's tomb at the Invalides.

In 1876 Baron Edmond de Rothschild bought it and lived there until his death in 1943. His monogram is entwined on a wrought-iron balcony. In 1948 the family sold the house to the U.S. government.

In three years, Mrs. Hartman has spruced the place up considerably — both in appearance and spirit. Rooms have been repainted and much of the shabby upholstery replaced in a less grandiose vein. "Some things I found out of place," she says. For table linens, as she delights in telling bemused visitors, she selected Springmaid sheet adaptations of Metropolitan Museum patterns.

The Hartmans also attend innumerable social functions outside the embassy. "It requires an enormous wardrobe. At least eight times a month I need a long dress," she sighs. She wears American clothes, sometimes bought at Loehmans in New York. For Florence Van der Kemp's bash earlier this month at the Chatean de Versailles, Mrs. Hartman wore a ruffled black organdy creation by Bill Blass. Tucked into the waist was an enormous scarlet rose from her garden, another passion.

More than a year ago she took up yoga, which she "just loves." "Arthur says it's improved my memory," she says. Other escapes from diplomatic life are skiing and traveling. When possible the Hartmans sneak out the back gate to concerts and ballets by themselves — they are often seen holding hands — and they try to attend most American cultural events. "They're the most visible on the cultural scene of any ambassadorial couple," says an American who has lived here for 15 years.

Recently a group of embassy wives started a modern dance class — at Mrs. Hartman's instigation — that meets in the elegant reception room covered with elaborate boiseries. Fund-raising events for charities have been held in the residence, made more accessible to the public since the Hartmans moved in. The house can be visited by writing ahead to Mrs. Hartman.

"We're proud of it and want to let people use it," she says. In fact, she has opened the house up more than any recent predecessor, making it "a place to go" on the Paris social scene. "Our instinct is that it's a fabulous national treasure and should be seen." ■



Jean-Luc Hure

Donna Hartman, wife of Ambassador Arthur Hartman, at a party at Versailles.

Summer Opera in Verona's Ancient Arena

by Nino Lo Bello

VERONA, Italy — Bypassed ordinarily by many summer tourists, Verona — midway between Venice and Milan — is a city remembered for Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

But every summer, Author Will and his two tragic teen-age lovers are upstaged by a real midsummer night's dream — some of the most monumental opera performances to be found anywhere.

From July 10 to Aug. 30, the gentlemen of Verona use their mini-colosseum, once the setting for the circuses of Imperial Rome, to stage outdoor opera.

The music of Verdi is for the ear, of course, but that doesn't mean looks don't count — especially with an opera like "Aida." In Verona's open-air arena — the second largest amphitheater extant in Italy after the Colosseum — summer opera performances have been going on since 1913. As one of the oldest places of entertainment still in use in the world, the arena can hold close to 20,000 spectators, though each performance generally pulls in around 16,000. You can nearly always get a seat, except possibly on a Saturday night, when you may have to come a bit early or book in advance.

This summer's fare, marking the 58th edition of the festival, includes a trio of operas, a ballet and a concert evening — "La Gioconda," "Aida," "Carmen," Verdi's "Requiem." The dancers include Carla Fracci and Paolo Bortoluzzi, while the operas will star, among others, Luciano Pavarotti, Piero Cappuccilli, Cesare Siepi and Fiorenza Cossotto.

Pope John Paul II is expected to attend a performance of Verdi's "Requiem" on Aug. 7 that will be sung by Montserrat Caballe, Brigitte Fassbaender, Veriano Luchetti and Ruggero Raimondi, with Riccardo Muti conducting.

Each of this year's works requires huge settings and massive casts — and if past performances at Verona are any criterion, one can expect an orchestra of 150 musicians and anywhere from 2,000 to 3,000 people on a stage that is longer than a city block and higher than a five-story building.

Perfectly elliptical in shape, the arena stands in the center of town at the busy Piazza Bra. It was built during the first century and during its nearly 2,000 years has served as a site for gladiatorial combats, medieval jousting, tournaments, horse shows, costume balls and fairs.

To accommodate the mammoth operatic offerings, the arena's south end is transformed into a stage of enormous width that runs straight into the tiered rows of seats. There is no curtain and the scene changes are carried out by an army of shadowy stagehands — it takes as many as 30 of them to move some props — who move with uncanny speed and precision behind a protective glare of footlights.

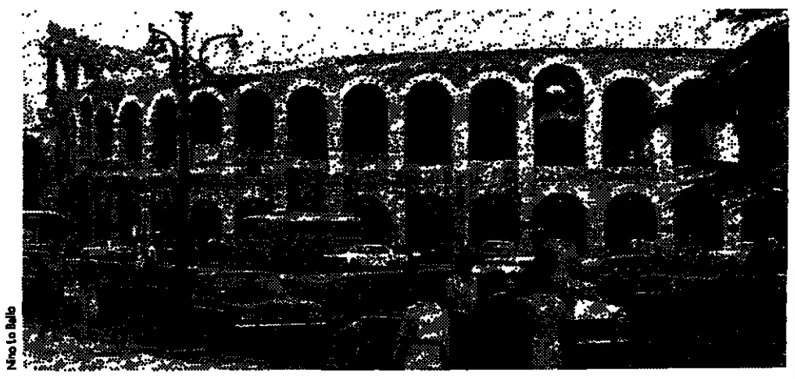
Even the audience is a show here. The central sections of the 44-stepped *cavea* are packed with tourists, but the two lateral sections closest to the stage are filled by local fans who have come to cheer their favorites, stadium-style.

Italian spectators at Verona have a way of getting into the show. Several years ago, when a sudden storm hit during the first act of "Lucia" and more than 15,000 people sat under umbrellas, raincoats and blankets waiting for the deluge to stop, one side of the arena broke into a series of choral excerpts from Verdi's operas. Not to be outdone, the other side of the arena pitched in with *its* set of choruses from Donizetti and Puccini.

Another show also takes place in the arena. The public seated in the curving stone tiers traditionally light up tiny candles during the overture. These flickering candles — often as many as 10,000 at a time — provide an unforgettable sight. True, Verdi momentarily takes a back seat at this time, but let it never be said that spectacle isn't the essence of a Verona opera.

The acoustics are first rate, despite the fact that singers have to "fight" the open air and occasional meteorological interferences. Even the pianissimo notes can be heard clearly on the top tier. No one yet has been able to explain why every sound carries so well in the arena. It is believed that the acoustical phenomenon may be due to marble steps.

What is certain, nevertheless, is that at Verona, without recourse to modern technology for amplification, the voices can be perfectly understood at low volume and without the slightest echo. This is true wherever you sit or wherever the artist is positioned. ■



Nino Lo Bello

Verona's mammoth colosseum, where operas are performed every summer.

Marvin Gaye to Headline 'Detroit Gala'

by Michael Zwerin

MONTREUX, Switzerland — Although Montreux still calls itself a jazz festival, the definition has been getting steadily looser in the 15 years of its existence.

This year, there is a "Detroit Gala" on July 7 headlined by Marvin Gaye, who is really a pop star (of course, Detroit also produced some great jazz players — Hank, Elvin and Thad Jones, Pepper Adams and Betty Carter). Gaye's appearance this year shows just how international the United States' only native art form has become.

Like Joni Mitchell with Mingus, Marvin Gaye reached out from a successful format about 10 years ago to try and push his talent further. Although the more ambitious forms he constructed were sometimes pretentious or corny, he certainly was trying.

Stevie Wonder is another example, although it cannot be said that he failed. Both Wonder and Gaye are Motown artists, the only two who managed to establish identities distinct from everybody else on the Detroit label.

Son of a Washington, D.C., preacher, Gaye gave his first public performance on the organ in his father's church and became a percussionist in the high school orchestra.

He sang with the Rainbows, Marquees, Moonglows — vocal groups that backed up Bo Diddley and others — and recorded for Okey, Checker and Chess. This was straight-ahead soul music back in the 1950s, when there was still a category on the pop charts that the industry referred to as "race."

Moving to Detroit, he became session drummer for Motown, backing up Smokey Robinson and The Miracles. He made some unsuccessful solo soul singles until "Can I Get a Witness?" was picked up by the white rock audience. He sang with Martha and the Vandellas, Mary Wells and Diana Ross and recorded "I Heard it on the Grapevine," a monster hit that the New Musical Express called "one of the classic rock singles" of all time.



Marvin Gaye, the suave Motown singer who headlines the July 7 "Detroit Gala" at the Montreux International Jazz Festival in Switzerland.

Then something snapped. There was more to life than funk and fame. After singer Tammi Terrell suffered a brain tumor on stage and collapsed in his arms, he went into reclusion. He turned to religion. He thought about the problems of the world. And he wrote songs about them, but he neither recorded nor toured.

In 1971 he busted out with "What's Going On," which combined social commentary, romantic soul, jazz and fancy orchestral effects to sell a million albums. Some of it was superficial, but his approach was so direct, passionate and pleasant that it was impossible to resist. He was acquiring a reputation for being unpredictable and eccentric.

After showing up 90 minutes late to a 1973 interview with The Los Angeles Times, Gaye said: "I'm an underground person. I don't really want any publicity. I would rather not have my thoughts spread all over the country. Quite frankly, I would be happy if you didn't print any of this stuff. I wish I didn't have to be here. I think that all I want to do is be left alone."

The suave, bearded, good-looking charmer returned to live performance in Oakland, Calif., on Jan. 5, 1974. He came out on stage wearing a rhinestoned blue denim shirt and silver space boots. He tossed his sweaty towels out into the audience. The performance was called "poorly paced," "unimaginative" and "lacking in both finesse and artistry."

He went out of circulation again. His records over the next few years had neither the blunt, sexual honesty of soul nor the communicative range of "What's Going On." He was losing both audiences.

But beware of giving too fast a count to a battler like Gaye. His 1979 album "Here, My Dear" is a two-record set, that, despite its redundancy, contains flights of his old alchemy, like "A Funky Space Reincarnation" and a rather astonishing track called "Sparrow" on which, backed up by a thrilling free-jazz saxophonist (uncredited), Gaye's sweet tenor and falsetto voice implores: "Oh, sparrow, sing your song, on and on and on . . ."

The Montreux Jazz Festival, July 4-20, is producing a twin festival in Detroit from Aug. 28 to Sept. 1: the first Detroit Jazz Festival. ■

International datebook

AUSTRIA

OSSIACH-VILLACH, To Aug. 31: Carinthian Summer (tel: 04243/510; telex: 45600). Includes: July 1, 2, 4 and 5: "Assalone Punito" (Ziani). July 3: Georges Cziffra piano.

VIENNA, Vienna's English Theater (tel: 42.12.60) — June 29-Aug. 2: "Playthings" (Saroyan). Sara van Beers, Dana Gillespie, Olwen Griffiths.
●Konservatorium der Stadt Wien (tel: 52.28.85) — June 30-Aug. 1: Vienna Master Courses. Includes: June 30-July 18: Opera course, Giulietta Simionato.
●Chatean de Schoenbrunn — Through Oct. 26: "Marie-Therese," exhibition celebrating the 200th anniversary of the Austrian queen's death.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 02/218.12.01). Grande Salle — June 28: "Gaite Parisienne" (Offenbach/Bejart) and "Variations Don Giovanni" (Chopin/Bejart). Ballet of the 20th Century.

LIMBURG, Flanders Festival (tel: 012/23.39.14). Includes: June 28: Liege Orchestra, Pierre Bartholomee conductor (Meulemans, Jongen). July 2: Janacek Chamber Orchestra.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, July 4-13: Copenhagen Jazz Festival. Includes: July 4: John Lee Hooker, Rose Murphy and Slam Stewart, Hot Chili Stompers. July 5: George Adams/Don Pullen Quartet, Earl Cross Quintet. (tel: 15.10.01; 11.46.67.)
●Tivoli Concert Hall (tel: 15.10.12) — July 1 and 2: Monteverdi Choir and Orchestra, John Eliot Gardiner conductor (Scarlatti, Monteverdi).

ROSKILDE, Dyrskuepladsen — To June 29: Roskilde Festival of Rock and Jazz (tel: 01/12.41.00).

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM, June 29-July 13: Cheltenham International Festival of Music. Includes: June 30: Academy of Ancient Music. July 2: Scottish National Orchestra, Sir Alexander Gibson conductor. July 1-5: Ballet Rambert. (Town Hall Box Office, Imperial Square, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.)

GLYNDEBOURNE, To Aug. 11: Glyndebourne Festival Opera Season (tel: 0273/81.34.11). Includes: June 28 and 30: "Die Entfuehrung." June 29, July 2 and 4: "Falstaff."

LONDON, Dominion Theatre (tel: 580.95.62) — June 29-July 5: David Essex.
●The Venue (tel: 834.55.00) — June 30-July 3: Steve Harley.
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13) — July 2-Aug. 3: David Hockney, exhibition.
●Aldwych Theater (tel: 836.64.04) — To July 26: "The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby" (Dickens).
●Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — June 29: Philharmonia Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor. June 29 and July 1: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor (Brahms).
●Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66). Royal Opera — June 28 and July 1: "Parsifal." June 30: "Norma." Royal Ballet — July 3 and 5: "Giselle."
●British Library — Through Dec. 31: "Christopher Saxton and Tudor Map-Making," exhibition.
●Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72) — June 30-July 5: Merce Cunningham Dance Company.

FRANCE

BLAINVILLE-CREVON, Chateau de Blainville-Crevon — June 28 at 8:30: Jazz Festival. Includes: Mental Unity Group, Rouen Memory Jazz Band, Sweet Follies, Max Collie and the Aces. (tel: Paris: 579.94.78).

CARCASSONNE, July 1-26: Festival (tel: 68/47.80.90). Includes: "Abraham et Samuel" (Haiem), "Mireille" (Gounod), Jean-Francois Paillard, Les Espoirs de l'Opera de Paris.

COTE D'OPALE, July 4-Aug. 17: Festival (tel: 21/30.02.78). Includes: July 4: Anna Prucnal. July 5-10: German Film Festival. Includes: "Nosferatu" (Murnau), "Woyzeck" (Herzog) and "The Death of Maria Malibran" (Schroeter).

PARIS, To July 12: Marais Festival (tel: 887.74.31). Includes: July 1-12: "Il ne Faut Jurer de Rien" (de Musset). July 3: Rameau Ensemble. July 1-5: "Des Phantasmes dans le Caviar" (Bourday). July 1, 2, 8 and 9: Walking tours through the Marais.
●Mother Earth (tel: 236.35.57) — July 4 at 8: Annual 4th of July Celebrations, outdoor barbecue, three bands.
●Theatre Present (tel: 203.02.55). Theatre Noir et Blanc — June 28-29: "La Maison de Bernarda Alba." July 1-6: "Yerma."
●American Center (tel: 354.99.92) — Through July 16: Betty Parsons, recent works.
●Palais d'Hiver, Boulogne Billancourt — June 28: Lou Reed.
●Eglise St.-Julien-le-Pauvre, Paris 5 — June 28: Paris Chamber Ensemble, Alain Boulfroy conductor (Vivaldi, Bach).
●Centre George Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33) — To Sept. 1: Sarian, exhibition. July 2-Sept. 1: Niki de Saint Phalle, retrospective.
●Theatre de la Ville (tel: 274.11.24) — June 28-29: Louis Falco Dance Company.

SULLY-SUR-LOIRE, To July 19: 7th Sully-sur-Loire Festival. Includes: June 28: Henryk Szeryng. July 4: Narciso Yepes. (tel: 38/35.32.21.)

GREECE

ATHENS, June 29-Sept. 8: Athens Festival. Includes: June 29, July 2, 6 and 9 at 9: Greek National Opera. June 30 and July 1 at 9: Prague Chamber Orchestra. July 2 (world premiere) and 3: "The Oedipus Saga" (Meschke), Royal Dramatic Theatre of Sweden. July 3-4: Mexico City Philharmonic Orchestra, Fernando Lozano conductor, Cyprien Katsaris piano. (tel: 322.3141 or 322.14.59.)

HUNGARY

BUDAPEST, July 1-Oct. 25: Budapest Festival. Includes: Sept. 13-Oct. 1: 18th International Music Competition. Sept. 25-Oct. 25: Budapest Music Weeks. (Information: Budapest Festival, Office of International Music Competitions, P.O. Box 80, H-1366 Budapest 5; tel: 176 222/112: telex: 224121.)

ITALY

NERVI, July 2-26: International Ballet Festival. Includes: July 2-5: Canadian National Ballet. July 1-28: International Dance Course. (tel: 3910/54.27.92).

SPOLETO, To July 13: Festival of Two Worlds (tel: 0743/39209). Includes: Teatro Nuovo — June 28-30: Ohio Ballet. July 2: "Berenice" (Racine). Teatro Romano — June 28-July 2: Bat-Dor Dance Company. July 4-7: Louis Falco Dance Company. Duomo — June 29: Westminster Choir.

LUXEMBOURG

ECHTERNACH, To July 17: International Festival (tel: 66.03.71; telex: 3364). Includes: July 2: Ravi Shankar sitar. July 4: Janet Baker contralto, Geoffrey Parsons piano.

WILTZ, Chateau Feodal — June 28-July 26: 28th European Festival of Open-air Theater and Music (tel: 96199 or 96145). Includes: June 28: "Der nbu ass Kinneck" (Manderscheid). June 29: Carlo Bergonzi tenor. July 4: Oleg Kagan violin, Nathalia Guttmann viola, Vassili Lobanov piano (Haydn, Ravel).

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Cafe de Suikerhof (tel: 22.75.71) — July 2-5 and 9-12: "An Evening of Victorian Melodrama," English Speaking Theater of Amsterdam. Program: "Box & Cox" (Morton) and "The Wages of Sin or Perfidious Peacework" (Kilgarriff).

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Plaza de Toros Monumental — June 30 at 10: Bob Marley and the Wailers, Average White Band.
●Antiguo Hospital di Santa Cruz — July 2 at 10: Sonor Quartet (Haydn, Brahms).
●Galeria Rene Metras, Cosejo de Ciento 331 — Through July 1: Ansesa Gironella, exhibition.

GRANADA, To July 5: International Festival of Music and Dance. Includes: June 30: National Classical Ballet. July 5: Spanish National Orchestra and Choir, Antoni Ros Marba conductor. (tel: 22.52.01.)

MADRID, Teatro Maravillas, Malasasma 6 — "Sober el Amor y Otors Cuentos Sobre el Amor" (Aleandro).
●Museo del Prado — Antonio Rafael Mings, 18th-century paintings.
●Campo de Futbol, Roman Dalero — June 29 at 9: Bob Marley and the Wailers, Average White Band, Gato Gerez.

SWEDEN

DROTTNINGHOLM, Drottningholm Court Theater — July 5-30: "Il Matrimonio Segreto" (Cimarosa).

SWITZERLAND

MONTREUX, July 4-20: International Jazz Festival (tel: 021/61.33.84). Includes: July 4: Santana.

ZURICH, Tonhalle (tel: 201.15.80) — June 29: Mexico City Philharmonic Orchestra, Fernando Lozano conductor, Cyprien Katsaris piano (Liszt, Brahms).

TURKEY

ISTANBUL, To July 15: International Festival (tel: 43.43.49). Includes: June 28-29: Slovak Chamber Orchestra, Bohdan Warchal conductor. July 2: Ayla Erduran violin, Verda Erman piano. July 3: Siegfried Behrend, Michael Troester guitars. July 4: Ankara Chamber Orchestra, Guerer Aykal conductor, Sima Kan violin (Telemann, Haydn, Tchaikovsky).

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49). Deutsche Oper — June 28: "Die Zauberfloete." June 30: "Tosca." July 3: "Fidelio." July 4: "Tosca." July 5: "Der Rosenkavalier." July 7: "Untergang der Titanic." Deutsche Oper Ballet — July 9: "Coppelia."
●ICC, Saal 1 (tel: 30381) — July 4: Van Morrison.

COLOGNE, Museen der Stadt (tel: 221.23.97) — Through Oct. 19: Tutankhamen, exhibition.

FRANKFURT, Oper der Stadtischen Buehnen — June 29: "Die Zauberfloete." June 30 and July 5: "Otello." July 1: Louis Falco Dance Company. July 2: "Madame Butterfly."

HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 040/35.15.55) — July 3-13: 6th Hamburg Ballet Festival. Includes: July 3: "Dreamer," "Don Quixote" and "The Legend of Joseph" (R. Strauss/Neumeier). July 4: Ballet Workshop: "Young Choreographers."

NYMPHENBURG, Steinernen Saal des Schlosses — July 2-13: Summer Festival. Includes: July 2: Musikverein Quartet of Vienna (Haydn, Dvorak). July 3: Melos Quartet, Franz Beyer violin (Mozart). (Information: Nymphenburg Sommerspiele, Zuccalistr. 21, 8000 Munich 19.)

STUTTGART, Wuerttembergische Staatstheater (tel: 0711/22.13.07). Grosses Haus — July 1, 2 and 4: "Die Kameliendame" (Neumeier/Chopin). Kleines Haus — July 1: "Vatermord" (Bronnen), Mannheim National Theater. July 2: "Der Strom" (Halbe).

YUGOSLAVIA

LJUBLJANA, To Aug. 28: 28th International Summer Festival (tel: 061/21838; telex: 31645). Includes: July 1: "Farewell to the Youth" (Svara), Maribor Opera.

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EXHIBITIONS IN ITALY

"The Second Half of the 16th Century in Pistoia," a further exhibition in the European Council's Medici series, opens June 28 at the Fortezza di Santa Barbara in Pistoia and runs through September. The show covers Pistoia's administration and relations with Florence in the 16th century. The Municipal Museum is to display 16th-century artifacts, including altarpieces.

A two-part show called "Leghorn and Pisa: Two towns and a territory in the policy of the Medicis," opens June 29 and runs through September at the Bottini dell'Olio in Leghorn and at different locations in Pisa, including the Arsenal of the Medicis. Special itineraries of sites that show the influence of the Medicis on both towns will be available to visitors.

Lucca's contribution is an exhibition entitled "The Palace of the Merchants in Free Lucca of the 16th century" that opens at the Palazzo Pubblico June 28 and runs through September, and in Prato, another exhibition, "Prato and the Medicis in the 16th Century" runs at the Palazzo Pretorio through December. It focuses on the impact of the structure of the Medici state on urban life.

For further information contact: "La Toscana nel '500," 50124 Firenze, Palazzo Strozzi; tel: 055/28.26.35.

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هكذا من الأصل

A Mellower Gore Vidal Takes On Abe Lincoln

by Hugh A. Mulligan

RAVELLO, Italy — High above the Amalfi drive, in a villa overlooking the sail-flecked azure Gulf of Salerno, Gore Vidal pecked away at the script a six-part television series on Abraham Lin-

The American Bismarck," as Vidal calls him, l be played by Tony Perkins.

Right here," the author pushed back his m-rimmed glasses to discuss the work in gress, "Georgetown cocktail circuit gossip it that the president is suffering from hilis, which he is supposed to have contract- in 1836. Gossip, that's all, but it would ac- mt for so much: the visions, the insomnia, his lt feeling, Mary Todd's erratic behavior....

'Audiences won't be all that shocked. They 're come to expect a jolt from my research. u may recall George Washington's fondness Alexander Hamilton in my novel 'Burr.' Lin- n, we know, was a sick man. He would not e lived through his term anyway."

lsewhere on the surprisingly uncluttered k was a draft for the film script of "Dress ay," a novel about West Point by Lucian iscott IV. (Vidal also adapted the screenplays "Ben-Hur" and "Suddenly Last Summer.") re Vidal was born at West Point and three generations of Vidals graduated from the academy, so the mood hummed easily in his mind, like the bees in his lush flower garden.

Living on the same lovely Italian coast as the Sybarites, history's lethargic swingers who reclined on couches all day inventing new sauces to refine their taste buds, Vidal occasionally deserted the typewriter to write in longhand another chapter of "Creation," his new novel set in the fifth century B.C.

A gym in the basement kept him in trim for this un-Sybaritic work load, although he worried out loud about his weight under the daily demands of an Italian diet.

"Gore Vidal, in the altogether too much flesh," he urbanely announced himself to a young lady from public broadcasting who called at the villa shortly after noon seeking the television rights to his novella, "Kalki."

The last time I interviewed him, he was living in a Greek revival mansion on the banks of the Hudson River in New York and running for Congress as a liberal Democrat in a five-county New York State district of dairy farms, monasteries and mental hospitals. He got clobbered.

"But I carried Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park ... all the urban areas, and paved the way for a Democratic winner next time," Vidal said, recalling the campaign of 20 years ago with smiling satisfaction as he rocked back in the Morris chair that once adorned the Capitol Hill office of his famous grandfather, Thomas P. Gore, the blind senator from Oklahoma.

Growing up in Washington, D.C., where the family moved when his father left the U.S. Military Academy to become aviation director in the Roosevelt administration, Vidal used to read to his grandfather, "everything from Thucydides to pending legislation," and lead him about the corridors of power. From age 10, he was hooked on politics.

"That's why I had to move to Italy," he confesses. "I was district Democratic chairman. It was the only way I could escape people looking for new post offices and judgeships."

Even with the bells of Amalfi knelling the Angelus up from the valley, it was difficult to imagine another presidential campaign already under way without Gore Vidal: confidant of the Kennedys (he and Jackie had the same stepfather and lived in the same house in Virginia), devotee of Eleanor Roosevelt, debating and libel suit opponent of William F. Buckley, leader with Dr. Benjamin Spock of the anti-Vietnam War movement, witty television convention commentator and deft talk show deflator of the portentous and pretentious.

Not that he was really out of it. He had just given his latest "State of the Union" message on the David Susskind show, an acerbic, incisive exercise in protest politics begun in 1973. The gab shows and the prestigious Sunday press seminars call constantly. The people from CBS's "60 Minutes" chased him halfway around the world, trying to determine whether the real Gore Vidal lived in Ravello, Rome, Hollywood Hills or New York, all of which he calls home.

Just this morning, like every other, he had walked four miles down the mountain to Amalfi, over a steep rocky road used by the Romans, to pick up newspapers in several languages and keep abreast of the presidential race.

Even so, Vidal in Ravello seemed beyond if not above all that. The scenery, the historic setting, even the weather which has not been all that great of late brought out the classicist, the philosopher, the scriptwriter in him.

Boccaccio wrote some of his naughty tales in the nearby Palazzo Rufolo. D.H. Lawrence worked on "Lady Chatterley's Lover" here. Wagner, Greta Garbo, Andre Gide, E.M. Forster, Virginia Woolf and the entire Bloomsbury group and more recently Lee Radziwill and Princess Margaret were charmed by Ravello.

The presence of a gemlike 12th-century church in the village where Pope Hadrian IV once said Mass and his friendship with the local priest has not mellowed Vidal's ardent advocacy of taxing churches nor his own militant atheism, which takes the form of solipsism: the belief that only the self exists. Over lunch, he contemplated his epitaph: "I'm taking all of you with me."

But Vidal on his six Italian acres of lemon trees and vineyards appeared to be at peace



Illustration by Jean-Pol

with the world: At peace with Truman Capote ("I have not set eyes on him in 12 years"), with Bob Guccione after removing his name from the film "Caligula," with William Buckley, Norman Mailer, with the gossip columnists, with everyone and everything, barring only movie directors ("book hijackers"), The New York Times Book Review and university English departments ("breeders of mediocrity and the Hemingway-Fitzgerald industry").

That evening we tiptoed around a Communist rally in the square and went to a quaint old hotel to sample the first wine from Vidal's own grapes. He savored its nose with his own fine Roman nose and pronounced it "better than Great Caruso," the famed local wine. "What shall we call it?" he asked. He settled on "Chateau Topo" — Italian for rat — in honor of "Rat," his cuddly Australian terrier, "who can outsleep any Italian watchman."

Vidal, at peace with the world, lit up the conversation with deft, hilarious impersonations of Eleanor Roosevelt, Truman Capote, Jack and Bobby Kennedy, Huey Long (who intrigues him as a future film subject) and, most wickedly witty of all, born-again Tennessee Williams trying to drawl his way out of a painstakingly arranged private audience with the pope.

Like his wine, hearty, robust, exhilarating, a trifle tart, this is vintage Vidal, untouched by the grapes of wrath. Well, almost. ■

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The Silent Generations: An Essay

by Anatole Broyard

NEW YORK - I'm sandwiched in silence. My father was not a talker and neither is my son. Talking seems to be going out of style and this worries because I'm used to it. My generation ed all the time. We thought we would nge the world with talk.

Talking shaped our faces, marked them und the eyes and mouth, sharpened, mobil- , grooved them. We licked our lips with ech.

You could parse our faces. We had simple larative, interrogative, compound-sentence



s. Analytical, polemical, dialectical, hypo- cal, syllogistic faces. Talk was our life sen- e.

e books we read were talky: Dostoevsky, rence, Mann, Joyce, Celine. We saw the d as an enormous question put to us and first thought was to get a word in edgewise, ake ourselves heard. Later on, a few of us n Freudian couches and tried to talk our- s free of talk.

st as some people who are poor as children up with a lust for money, I grew up hungry alk. My closest friends had immigrant par- who were uncomfortable with the langnage arned in school and so there was not much n their homes either.

e were salesmen, my friends and I, talking he world. We lived by description. There less money around then and we furnished ives with talk. In the Greenwich Village bar e we hung out, talk was free lunch.

We talked our women into loving us, and when we stopped talking to them they divorced us, calling it mental cruelty or incompatibility.

Talk was our caste or class symbol. Certain words were like old school ties. Once when I was suffocating with loneliness on a boat in the Pacific, I met a man who used the word ontological and I fell on him like a long-lost brother.

Because I yearned so long for it, talk has always meant too much to me. I have a terrible need to confide, to leap into intimacy. My eagerness in conversation startles people and they edge away, as if they are afraid I might kiss them.

My father's generation was secure in its convictions, and my son's has abandoned itself to ambiguities. I alone, it seems to me, am obliged to confront the palpable.

When I was a boy, my father's silence was one of the great mysteries of my life. Not only did he fail to answer when I spoke to him, he didn't even seem to hear me. There was no sign, no flicker in his face, to show that I had spoken, and I sometimes wondered whether I actually had. I used to stand there and listen, trying to catch the echo of my voice.

If I could have got my father's eye, could have looked him squarely in the face, I might have compelled him to answer me, or at least to acknowledge that I had spoken, but it was impossible to do this because he had a way of turning his head to one side, like a horse. I would walk around him, like someone circling a statue in a museum. Just as in medieval paintings people hold their heads to one side, so in my memory my father's face is always turned.

There came a time at last when he couldn't look away. He was in a hospital bed and it would have been too painful to turn his head because the illness had spread to his bones. When I placed myself in his line of sight, he had to see me.

It was our last chance to talk and I felt all that I had to say thrilling along my nerves. I had a lifetime of small and large talk saved up. I took a great breath, opened my mouth like an opera singer, but only a sigh came out, because talk doesn't keep. Everything was concreted into lumps, like stuff left too long in the refrigerator. At the very end, I told my father that I would miss him. I did not say that I had always missed him.

My son, who is 15, has a silent face, like a cowboy or a sea captain, like a skier or a flyer. His face is smooth and idealized, like a sculpture. It looks airbrushed. If I were to ask him why he doesn't talk to me, he might answer, "About what?"

In his school, on the soccer team, my son is taught to accept victory and defeat in silence,

'Has talk become devalued, like money, sex?'

with what the Greeks called apatheia, a word rather like our understatement. My son is an athelete of understatement.

When he does speak, it reminds me of the way I learned to read in speedreading school. He takes words not singly, but in groups. His mind travels rapidly down the page of his speech without pleasure.

I suppose that, for his generation, too many words have been spoken. Talk lies over everything like dust. Fathers are nice guys who talk too much, who are nervous about definitions.

He makes me wonder whether talk has lost its credibility, whether it has become devalued, like money and sex. It may be that talking was simply a fussy stage in our evolution, a talking age, like a stone age or a tool-using age. It seems to me that talking was rather like a pointillist or Impressionist period in the art of living, and we have moved on to an age of abstraction or action painting. And then history has edited away our effusions.

I realize that I want to stuff my son with words, the way my mother tried to stuff me with food. Am I afraid he's going to starve, or that I will? I have a sense that he doesn't need talk; that, like the Oedipus complex, talk is a neurosis our culture no longer induces. ■

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Open-Air Dining in London

by Claire Clifton

LONDON — England's damp climate may keep it green and its famous complexions dewy, but when the sun does finally shine, spirits soar and people want to eat outdoors. Because British weather is so unpredictable, there are not many open-air restaurants in London — and reservations are essential on sunny days.

Most of them are in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. **The General Trading Company**, at 144 Sloane Street, serves delicious food and has a pretty tree-shaded terrace — one of those desirable places where you can get a quiche, fresh salad or sandwich during shopping hours, when pubs and restaurants are shut.

In deepest Chelsea, at 9 Phene Street, S.W.3, is the **Phene Arms**, whose small garden gives onto a quiet street. Pub lunches are still terrific value, quick and cheap. Two portions of good cold chicken-and-ham pie with beetroot, potato, salad and dry cider cost only £4.

Just around the corner, at 24 Cheyney Row, is the charming 18th-century house where Thomas and Jane Carlyle lived. Thomas died there in 1881, and it is almost as he left it. Run by the National Trust, it is open Wednesday to Saturday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday: 2 to 5 p.m.

Nearby is the fascinating Chelsea Physic Garden founded by the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries in 1673, which claims to be Britain's second oldest garden. Famous for its rare botanical specimens, it is open to the public only four times a year, on July 11, Sept. 13 and Oct. 8 in 1980. Write for tickets to Chelsea Physic Garden, Royal Hospital Road, S.W.3. Enclose a stamped return envelope.

Three of London's smartest, bustling Italian restaurants are in the Royal Borough. **San Lorenzo**, at 22 Beauchamp Place, near Harrods (Tel: 584-1074), has a lush conservatory room that serves, among other things, delicious raw vegetables with *bagna cauda*, literally, "hot bath," a sauce of butter, anchovies, oil and garlic (£12-15 per head, with wine). The San Lorenzo also has a suburban cousin in leafy Wimbledon (**San Lorenzo Fuoriporta**, 38 Worple Road Mews, S.W.19. Tel: 946-8463) with a pretty garden and probably the best pasta in England. Tennis fans are booking now (£15 a head).

Meridiana, at 169 Fulham Road, (Tel: 589-8815) has a roof terrace with an extensive cold table (£10-12 per person, with wine). **La Famiglia** at 7 Langton Street (Tel: 351-0761) also has a garden — but no lunch reservations and no one is served outside after 9 p.m. It helps to have a name they recognize when booking, or ring days ahead (£10-12 per head).

Treasure-seekers stalking the Portobello Road on Saturdays will find sweet and savory pancakes at **Obelix**, 294 Westbourne Grove, (£10-12 per head). Get there early to sit in the garden, or walk down to the **Ladbroke Arms** at 54 Ladbroke Road, with tables out front. It's not far to 12 Holland Park Road, W.14, where the painter Frederick Leighton built himself an extravagant Oriental-Victorian mansion. His paintings and those of his pre-Raphaelite contemporaries are on view Monday through Saturday.

London's other booming antique market in Camden Passage, Islington, has open-air stalls on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Right in the middle of it all is **Frederick's**, Camden Passage, N.1 (Tel: 359-2888), a restaurant with a spectacular conservatory and large garden. The food is superb and imaginative — guinea fowl, fresh mushrooms fried in feathery batter, fresh sole — and the wine list well chosen (about £19 per head). On Saturdays, there is a three-course "shoppers' lunch" for £4.50.

Hampstead, one of London's most charming "villages," is worth an excursion by itself. The poet John Keats lived on Keats Grove, in a house then called Wentworth Place but now known as Keats House. It has been extensively and sensitively redecorated. Locks of Keats' and Fanny Brawne's hair are reverently displayed along with other touching mementos. Open Monday to Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Close by is the **Freemasons' Arms**, at 32 Downshire Hill, Hampstead, N.W.3, with a large tree-filled garden. Its choice of food is wider than most pubs offer, including meat carved off the joint and a special hot dish every day.

Turpins, 118 Heath Street (Tel:435-3791), an attractive converted building next to the Friends Meeting House, is open for dinner and Sunday lunch and serves game, basil pate, fried artichokes, and two kinds of meat pie: steak and kidney or duck and cherry (£10-12 per head).

In Hampstead, don't miss **Kenwood**, the elegant Robert Adam house on the heath. There is a good little restaurant in a converted stable with tables in the courtyard. Lord Iveagh's notable collection is housed here and and there are lakeside concerts on some evenings. ■

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Profile

The World According To Peter Rockwell

by Edith Schloss

ROME — When you enter sculptor Peter Rockwell's studio in a modern section of Rome overlooking the ancient city, you are faced with a host of presences: couples in quicksilver motion, sturdy families growing like trees swarming with frolicking babies; and hobgoblin and demon faces that wink from the nooks and rafters.

Each piece tells a story but is at the same time something complete in itself, not an easy feat in art today.



Thomas Rockwell

"Before the Kiss," 1978.



Raffaele Baldi

"Baroque Chair," 1972

Rockwell, 44, an experienced craftsman, deals with the two fundamental ways of making sculpture — modeling and carving. On a studio table sits a piece modeled in wax called "School," a black filigree of little children gamboling in a swimming hole.

In the foundry it will be encased in a mixture of brick dust and plaster. When both are baked, the original form will be lost, hence the name: "lost wax process." A molten mass of copper and zinc will be poured into the remaining hollow mold, that, when cooled, emerges as a bronze piece. "In the procedure of casting," explains the sculptor, "this is as close to the original modeling as you can get. When you work rough, it comes out rough."

But most of the sculptures in the studio are made of clay, which is softer. Here no mechanical handling and weeks of waiting for processing in the foundry are involved. The material, worked with hands and tools, is simply allowed to settle. It can be fired and then becomes rosy pink terra cotta (literally, baked earth.) It has one disadvantage: It is quite breakable.

But it, too, can be cast. In a foundry on the Magliana highway outside of Rome, in a shed like a smithy that is full of ovens and prehistoric-looking mold forms, Rockwell touches a recently cast bronze of two slim figures. "The sprues and jets still have to be filed off." But the two lovers reclining on the table are already of a perfect whimsical immediacy.

Back in the studio, there are other clay versions of this sculpture, "The Kiss," young bodies poised in union, holding and nudging each other, tumbling over each other, half-frisky, half-serious, stilled in wonder. And on the foot of one and in the hand of another sit plumed hats — a mysterious and watchful symbol.

"Rodin's kiss was too large and unhumorous," says Rockwell, "I wanted tenderness and humor." This is a clue to his predilections: not the epic but the quotidian, not the grand, but the intimate.

From a studio corner lurks a wild face. It is a stone "monster," one of Rockwell's recurring themes. "Stone is the most direct form of *sculpture*," *he asserts.* "With clay, you get tired of material that doesn't fight back. With stone, you don't have to go through a process that might lose what you put into it. Stone is sheer hard work."

He learned carving at the Scuola del Marmo in Carrara, at the foot of the world-famous Apuanian marble quarries. "I get stone wherever I spend my time," he says, "now it is from an old quarry near our farmhouse in the Casentino, from which the Tuscan peasants have cut the stone for their doorways and fireplaces through the ages, and the knights of Poppi the heraldic shields decorating their castle. It is sandstone." He turns the starfish-shaped head to the light.

"I've always liked monsters of one sort or another. This one is going to be a guardian beast for our farm. Making monsters is my part in abstraction. Before modern art, monsters served some of the purposes of abstraction. They are improvisation: You don't have to pay attention to forms and rules when doing them. Picasso created monsters, too."



Thomas Rockwell

Rockwell modeling "The Kiss" earlier this year.

But one wonders if the monsters don't also reveal the other side of Rockwell's playfulness: the darker side of his nature.

Rockwell is down-to-earth about modern "high" art and muses: "People getting involved with their own ego get too involved with style, so that instead of exploring, they only play tricks." He feels that there are too many people in the United States are going into art now: "[In America] art today is the only field left where you can still be an individualist; it is the last frontier."

He deplores the lack of passion in contemporary art: "When you read Cellini [the Renaissance sculptor], you realize that today nobody will go out and knife somebody for the sake of art anymore."

Significantly, the art that interests him most is that which is closely knitted into the fabric of people's lives: the Romanesque, Gothic art, the Pianos, Matteo Civitale [of Lucca,] Bernini the carver. He also enjoys the genre pictures of Longhi and Hogarth. "All art is illustration, story telling," he believes.

He came to Rome with his wife Cynthia and their first child in 1961, when they both were 25. Though he has lived in Italy for 19 years, he exhibits mostly in the United States. In Philadelphia, a travertine fountain he made has just been put up in the Schuylkill River Park and a bronze "Dancing Family" graces Fairmount park. The grimacing gargoyles on the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C. are also Rockwell's.

The couple has four children, and one of the most bewitching sculptures in his studio is of a family: parents, children and pets, quick squirming warm creatures crowding together as they listen to a reading. Called "Reading from I.B. Singer," it is about people wanting to know about their invisible counterparts, the spirits and shady things flying under and around their daylight existence.

Wax, clay, bronze, marble. "I love the materials I work with. A lot of my attitudes about sculpture were formed by being brought up in the house of a painter."

And who was that painter? Why Norman Rockwell, his father, of course. While Peter owes him much, he goes beyond the period piece, the merely temporary, the anecdote.

"Most people think they ought to understand art; they don't know they can just enjoy it," says Rockwell.

His solid three-dimensional pieces are not about style. In them a moment of amusement and wonder is turned into vivid poignant gesture. With their continuity of surface and contour, they are about homespun truths and simple pleasures, even fears, if you have the wit and the humility to look for them.

The art market

The Never-Ending Attribution Game

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — The latest developments on the art market bear a striking resemblance to the general trend followed by Western economy in the past two years. The devastating crisis secretly dreaded by most dealers is apparently not taking place. But the stronger get much stronger, while weaklings get stranded in increasing numbers.

The sale of the late Baron Hatvany's collection of old master drawings held on Tuesday at Christie's has just provided a spectacular illustration of the widening gap between the top of the basket — especially when it involves a big name — and the rest.

This was obvious from the outset. The first lot in the sale was a pleasing sheet of studies in pen and brown ink done in Italy around 1400. A standing Virgin and Child and a holy woman are sketched on one side, while the other shows a man with a bow and a monk clasping his hands in prayer.

This belongs to a small group of six sheets acquired after the war by the great dealer Matthiesen, who thought they were by Parri Spinelli (one is now in Amsterdam's Rijksmuseum and another at Munich's Alte Pinakothek). Drawings of that period are exceedingly rare, but unfortunately they are not spectacular. Moreover, the possibility of ever pinning down a drawing to a given artist, let alone a famous one, is remote. The Hatvany specimen sold for a modest £5,500.

The lot that followed was the very opposite. It included a miniature of the Ascension painted in Florence about 1420, formerly considered to be by Lorenzo Monaco. This is now said to be by Strozzi following a design by Monaco — so it, at least, is connected with a famous name.

The composition of figures standing between the branches of a huge capital "U" appeals to 20th-century esthetics with its suggestion of Surrealism. The bright colors add to its instant appeal. The work is not only important, but flashy — and therefore soared to an unthinkable £41,000, more than four times the highest estimate.

A similar pattern could be verified throughout the sale: Virtually all the "easy" drawings associated with great names encountered a similar fate.

A remarkable study of three saints in pen and brown ink on paper washed in pink, now considered to be by Andrea Mantegna, zoomed to £181,500, surpassed only by the £209,000 paid for Rembrandt's study of "Joseph Recounting his Dreams" that was knocked down at £209,000. Both are dizzying prices, but, of the two, the Mantegna study is the more extraordinary.



Mantegna, "Studies of Saint Andrew and Two Saints With Books," ca. 1450.

While the attribution to Rembrandt has never been questioned, the study of three saints became a "Mantegna drawing" only recently. When it last sold at Christie's on July 7, 1959, it was pronounced to be by Giovanni Bellini "on the basis of its clear relationship with a small group of drawings then held by some authorities to be by him," as Noel Annesley, Christie's expert and director of the Old Masters Drawings Department, tactfully put it.

How much the value of a drawing rests on the firmness of the attribution may be judged by comparing the prices Baron Hatvany paid for two drawings (considered at the time to be by Tiepolo and Chardin) with the prices that they brought on Tuesday.

Tiepolo's drawing, an unsigned sheet of studies of four heads, was bought at Sotheby's for £34 on March 27, 1946. On Tuesday, it rose to the astronomical £13,200 paid by the London firm Baskett & Day, presumably acting for a client.

The Chardin drawing, on the other hand, showing the profile of a girl beautifully done in black, red and white chalk, is dated 1735 and actually bears an inscription reading J.B. Simon Chardin. It seems to have been taken seriously on July 24, 1945, when Hatvany acquired it as part of a lot knocked down at £170. That, alas, is no longer the case: On Tuesday, the pretty profile fetched a modest £170 — more than Christie's highest estimate.

The mishap confirms what every collector of old master drawings knows only too well: that not many attributions remain unchallenged for more than a generation.

Another rather surprising lesson of Tuesday's sale is that, if prices mean anything, tastes in old master drawings have not changed very much in the last 30 years. Taking three works belonging to three different schools, one finds that their relative values vary hardly at all.

One of Hatvany's most perfect drawings is an imaginary Venetian view, or "Capriccio," in pen and brown wash that was acquired by the collector for £540 at Sotheby's on Feb. 25, 1948. On Tuesday, it sold for £35,200. With its highly impressionistic touch, it has a modern feel that might account for this huge figure.

But Jean-Honore Fragonard's study in red chalk of a girl squatting by the fireside is the exact opposite — it sums up the 18th-century esthetic approach. Yet the study, bought for £577 in 1944, sold for £30,800 on Tuesday, following a comparable progression. This is again true of Hubert Rc art's view of "The Arch and the Tomb of Marius at Saint Remi" signed and dated 1783. It was acquired at auction in 1944 for £168 and sold on Tuesday for £12,100.

The other way of looking at this seemingly uniform progression is, of course, that unforgettable masterpieces that summarize the essence of an artist's achievement have a compelling attraction that transcends fashion. And that, undoubtedly, applies to all three drawings, as it did to others in the collection. This largely accounts for the virtual 100 percent success of the remarkable sale in which less than 1 percent failed to reach the reserve price. A rare event at all times and a sensational score under present circumstances. ■



THAT MICHELANGELO SPIRIT.

Wednesday's sale of bronzes at Christie's will remain as a landmark. A 45.5-centimeter-high statuette *(at right)* of a nude with his left arm raised fetched £132,000 — one of the highest prices ever paid for a Renaissance bronze.

But it was the masterly cataloguing that largely explains the price. Through a careful balance of suggestion mixed with qualification, Charles Avery, Christies' expert and one of few specialists who know the most about this difficult subject, managed to convey the impression that the piece, cast "after a model attributed to Michelangelo" was really as good as something from the artist's own hand. Showing a Tintoretto study *(left)* next to the nude, Overy writes: "Many of Tintoretto's drawings of sculpture were made from models after Michelangelo."

His entry leaves no avenue unexplored, brings in all the evidence, lists former opinions and leaves you convinced that the work is glowing with Michelangelo's genius. It is a monument of scholarship adroitly used — a rare feat. — *S.M.*

Collector's Guide

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 11 Saturday-Sunday, June 28-29, 1980

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Exxon Announces Production Budget Rise

HOUSTON, June 27 (UPI) — Exxon, the largest U.S. oil company, terday announced that it has raised its oil and gas production budget 1980 by 20 percent to $912 million.

H. Siegele, vice president for production, said the additional expendi- es will be applied to increased drilling, well workovers, more offshore oduction platforms, investment in gas plants and the purchase of unde- oped acreage.

The largest portion of the new expenditures — $61 million — will be marked for further development and outpost drilling, he said. Mr. gele said Exxon will drill an additional 37 development wells, bringing 1980 total to 701 — a 26 percent rise over the number Exxon drilled last ar.

American Motors to Lay Off Workers

DETROIT, June 27 (NYT) — American Motors, whose strong spring- e car sales have been drying up, announced yesterday that it would lay indefinitely 10 percent of its white-collar workers and close its plant in kwankee, where auto components are made, until 1982. The 700 white- lar layoffs include 300 workers whose release was announced earlier.

General Motors, Ford and Chrysler earlier had announced the dismissal layoff of white-collar workers to reduce costs because of the slump in o sales.

Texas Instruments Receives Speech Patents

WASHINGTON, June 27 (NYT) — Texas Instruments, the electronics mpany based in Dallas, received patents this week that it regards as hly important in the art of synthetic speech production.

The company makes a number of devices that reproduce the human ce from computer-like memories. One patent covers an integrated cir- t described as marking the first time the human vocal tract has been tronically duplicated on a single chip of silicon; the chip is one-fifth of inch square.

Another patent describes a filter that is part of the chip and is designed lectronically model the human vocal tract, with mathematical computa- s estimated by the company as 400,000 per second.

Fluor Gets Chevron Contract

RVINE, Calif., June 27 (AP-DJ) — Fluor said that a subsidiary has n awarded a $230-million contract by Chevron for a gas processing and luor recovery plant to be built near Evanston, Wyo.

Overall project management, including engineering and procurement, be performed by the Houston division of Fluor Engineers & construc- n.

Facing Suit, GE Revises EMI Offer

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UPI) — General Electric, faced with the threat of a federal antitrust suit, has altered plans to acquire the medical scanner business of Thorn EMI, a Justice Department spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said the companies submitted to the department this week a revised plan for GE's purchase of the money-losing scanner operations of EMI, a British firm.

They postponed the proposed merger date to next week to give the Justice Department time to evaluate it, he said, adding the department should make a decision by next week whether to sue.

The original plan called for GE to buy out certain foreign and domestic assets of EMI. The Justice Department said that plan would decrease competition in the manufacture, sale and servicing of the medical scanners.

The revised proposal calls only for purchase of foreign properties.

GE and EMI are among the leading manufacturers of computed axial tomography medical diagnostic imaging equipment, or CAT scanners, which EMI researchers developed in 1973. After an initial boom, demand for the units has fallen in recent years as hospitals attempt to contain costs.

The British Department of Trade announced early this month that it would not refer the GE proposal to its Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

U.S. Energy Held by Handful

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 27 (WP) — A small number of investors — about 50 big banks, insurers and pension funds — hold huge, potentially controlling blocks of voting stock in the nation's 38 largest oil and energy conglomerates, according to a study released yesterday by Corporate Data Exchange.

The study also showed that ownership is heavily concentrated in each of the 38 energy firms. The top five investors on the average held one-fifth of all stock.

The study, funded by the United Presbyterian Church, United Methodist Church, Stern Fund and several other groups, shows a high degree of concentration in the energy industry, though nothing like the U.S. auto industry, which has only four major producers.

The study said the 142 largest U.S. energy companies had $517 billion in revenue worldwide in 1978, including nonenergy revenues of some firms engaged in the energy business.

But a handful dominated. Exxon had $64 billion; Mobil, $37 billion; Texaco, $29 billion; Standard of California, $20 billion; Gulf, $19.9 billion; Standard of Indiana, $16.4 billion; Atlantic Richfield, $12.7 billion, and Shell, $11 billion. The top 10 had nearly half the $517 billion total.

Ownership and control were concentrated, too. Although the 38 largest companies had 5,200,000 investors, the 50 big institutional investors such as J.P. Morgan, Citicorp., Chase Manhattan, Lord Abbett and the Du Pont family held a combined average of 15 percent of the voting stock in each of the 38 giants.

J.P. Morgan, for example, held at least 1 percent of the voting stock in 14 of the 38 largest energy companies. Prudential had more than 1 percent in nine of those companies.

Family Interests

Some individual banks and family interests hold large blocks of stock in major companies: Getty family interests had 58 percent of Getty Oil, Mellon family interests 18 percent of Gulf, Keck family interests 30 percent of Superior Oil, Pew family interests 30 percent of Sun Oil, and some banks 5 to 10 percent of major companies.

As an illustration of how a handful of major investors can control stock in a company, the top five stockholders in Atlantic Richfield were Citicorp.; the Security Pacific Corp. (which manages the Atlantic Richfield Thrift and Savings Plans); Manufacturers Hanover; Evans, Thomas Mellon family interests; and Kirby Family-Alleghany Corp. Together they hold 12 percent of the stock.

Exports Off 4.3%

U.S. Trade Deficit Up Sharply in May

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, June 27 — The U.S. trade deficit widened to a seasonally adjusted $3.96 billion in May from $1.87 billion in April, the Commerce Department reported today.

Imports rose 6.4 percent in value to $21.64 billion, while exports fell 4.3 percent in value to $17.68 billion, the biggest export drop since June 1978.

The department said imports of petroleum were up 11.1 percent in volume for May, resulting in imports valued at $6.86 billion.

Oil imports were up 11.5 percent in value.

The May deficit was the largest since the $5.57 billion deficit in February of this year, the department said.

Exports of agricultural commodities were off 7.3 percent to $3.26 billion.

The agricultural commodity trade surplus narrowed to $1.65 billion from $1.93 billion due largley to the Russian grain embargo, a department spokesman said.

Exports of manufactured goods fell 1.1 percent in May to $11.61 billion, the department said.

The trade surplus in manufactured goods narrowed to $364.9 million from $1.23 billion in April.

The deficit total tends to be overstated because the value of imports is calculated using the so-called C.I.F. method which includes the cost of the merchandise plus insurance and freight charges. The export data covers only the cost of the goods.

Commerce Department officials estimate that insurance and freight charges represent between 5 percent and 6 percent of the import total.

In a separate report, the Treasury said U.S. official reserves in May rose $273 million from April to $21.79 billion.

The nation's holdings of foreign currencies climbed $163 million to $5.72 billion. The U.S. gold stock was unchanged at $11.17 billion. The country's ability to draw foreign currencies from the International Monetary fund rose $63 million to $1.16 billion and its holdings of IMF Special Drawing Rights increased $47 million to $3.74 billion.

OECD Sees Rebound in Borrowing

PARIS, June 27 (AP-DJ) — The sharp fall in interest rates from their high levels of earlier this year will bring about a rebound in borrowing activity on the international capital market, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development said today.

The 24-nation organization's survey of financial market trends estimates that new borrowing will rise to an annual rate of about $110 billion in the second half of 1980 from slightly more than $90 billion in the first half.

Despite this marked recovery, however, the total amount raised on the international marketplace this year will still be well down from the 1979 total of $115.6 billion, it notes.

The OECD survey says that many borrowers who require substantial financing to cover balance of payments deficits are now actively starting to approach the market.

Easing Interest Rates

The anticipated increase in borrowing activity later this year will not be directly related to payments deficits, it points out, but rather to the fact many borrowers were holding for interest rates to ease.

OECD countries are likely to account for a larger share of total funds raised in the second half of this year, since "lenders will have a strong preference for high-quality paper" on the markets for external bonds and international bank lending.

The survey notes that the sharpest decline in borrowing in the first five months of this year was in the market for syndicated Eurocredits, "where both lenders and borrowers

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 3)

Foreign Investors Shy From U.S. Stocks

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT) — The Dow Jones industrial average has staged a major recovery since April 21, when it hit a two-year low at just under 760. But during this period foreign investors have remained wary about committing money to U.S. equities.

"I've seen some private money coming into this market from abroad, mainly from individuals, but nothing on a large scale," noted Maurits Edersheim, an executive for Drexel Burnham Lambert. "England has been the most active buyer, followed by Switzerland, while Germany has been quiet."

The main fear of investors abroad, Mr. Edersheim said, is the "currency risk" — that the dollar will drop in value — on top of the "market risk" inherent in buying securities. If the dollar were to fall far enough, an overseas customer conceivably could find stock market profits evaporate when dollars are converted back into his native currency.

Weak Prop

Lately, the rapid decline of interest rates has weakened one prop under the dollar, which has headed downward since reaching a peak last March.

In their recent purchases, what sectors of the market have overseas investors emphasized? "They like energy stocks, high-technology issues and takeover situations," the Wall Street executive responded.

Treasury figures show that foreigners have been net buyers of U.S. stocks every year for the last decade. However, their stock-buying activity is subject to wide swings.

Jeffrey Schaefer, director of economic research for the Securities Industry Association, regularly tracks foreign participation in the stock market. He pointed out that, earlier this year, when the dollar was strong and stock prices were booming amid record volume, demand for equities from abroad turned exceptionally brisk.

"Foreign activity exploded in February, when net purchases from overseas climbed to $1.1 billion — a record for any single month," Mr. Schaefer said. "The increase came from every region except Latin America. European investors made net purchases of $813 million, Canadian investors $125 million and Asian investors $108 million."

Mr. Schaefer attributed this "fervor" in February largely to high U.S. interest rates that drove the dollar up against other world currencies. "In Switzerland, for example, the decline of the once-stable franc forced the Swiss government to take actions contrary to its traditional monetary policy," he said. "This admission of economic weakness, as much as the actual exchange rate, encouraged Swiss investors to make vast net purchases of U.S. equities, an investment they had shunned in recent years."

"Increasingly, an overriding positive for the American stock market is the political safety it offers," noted Townsend Brown 2d, a senior vice president at the United States Trust Company. "That's really the bedrock reason for foreigners to invest here."

Wall Street Stock Prices Closer Lower

NEW YORK, June 27 (Reuters) — Prices on The New York Stock Exchange closed lower in moderate trading as an afternoon rally faded. Precious metal issues, however, rose sharply in response to a jump in gold bullion prices.

Analysts said the afternoon rally resulted from demand by institutions and individuals who have been waiting for a market pullback to provide a buying opportunity.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 1.62 points, closing at 881.63; declines led advances 4 to 3.

The market opened weak as profit-taking that undercut prices yesterday carried over into the early hours of trading.

Commerce Report

About mid-afternoon, the Commerce Department said the U.S. May trade deficit widened sharply to $3.96 billion from $1.87 billion in April. The news sent the dollar lower and prompted some additional selling in the stock market.

Earlier, Citibank trimmed its prime rate to 11½ percent from 12 percent, joining Morgan Guaranty. It was followed by Bankers Trust but the moves had little effect on the stock market.

Meanwhile, interest rates in the credit market continued their recent rise.

On the Big Board, volume leader Esmark slipped 1¼ to 48⅛ on turnover of more than 1.1 million shares. It said late yesterday that it would take a $200-to-$300 million writeoff in the current quarter on the closing of some fresh-meat operations.

Twentieth Century Fox lost 1⅝ to 36⅜ and Chris-Craft Industries ⅞ to 23¾. Yesterday, Chris-Craft rejected a $45 a share Fox bid for the Fox stake held by Chris-Craft. Fox said it would not pursue the purchase.

After the market closed, the narrowly defined measure of money supply M-1A rose $3.5 billion to a seasonally adjusted $372.8 billion in the week ended June 18, the New York Federal Reserve bank said.

Last week's figure was revised to $369.3 billion from $369.4 billion.

M-1B rose $3.4 billion to $392.5 billion from a revised $389.1 billion. Last week's figure originally was reported as $388.9 billion.

Over the last four weeks, M-1A averaged $369.8 billion compared with $366.9 billion a week ago and stood 3.6 percent below that for the preceding 13 weeks. The M-1B aggregate averaged $389.0 billion against $385.2 billion last week and was 2.1 percent below that for the preceding 13 weeks.

The Federal Reserve also reported that New York business loans, excluding bankers acceptances, rose $403 million and the basic money supply rose $3.5 billion.

Overhaul Is Recommended for Lloyd's

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

LONDON, June 27 (NYT) — yd's of London, the world's larg- insurance market, released a y yesterday that called for a or overhaul of the exchange's regulatory system, greater scru- of the financial dealings of its bers and the elimination of a sure that has blocked U.S. bro- from participating significantly e market here.

he recommended changes, rep- nting a major administrative eaval for Lloyd's, were offered a working party of legal and ness experts with Sir Henry er as chairman. The group, h spent two years examining self-regulating mechanisms of 300-year-old insurance body, convened following controver- sial losses that had tarnished the institution's reputation.

"The Fisher report is a blueprint for change," said Peter Green, chairman of Lloyd's. "That change will insure that the past success of Lloyd's continues into the 1980s and '90s and beyond." Green made his comments at a news conference held in an ornate meeting room at Lloyd's offices in the heart of the London financial district.

Overwhelming Favor

He said the recommendations might take as long as five years to come into full force, but he asserted that they had been met with an "overwhelmingly favorable" reaction by the society of private underwriters. Mr. Green added, however, that the obstacle to greater participation by U.S. brokers "cannot be swept away overnight."

He was referring to an exchange rule that has barred the acquisition by "outside interests" of more than a 20-percent interest in one of its members. Despite the rule, a few U.S. brokers have moved in recent years to gain a major stake in Lloyd's member firms. Frank B. Hall, a New York-based brokerage listed on the New York Stock Exchange, for example, owns the London brokers Leslie & Godwin.

The main proposal of the Fisher group is for the establishment of a new 25-person ruling council for Lloyd's to which all rule-making and disciplinary powers will be transferred from the present 16-member committee that oversees the community of thousands of wealthy individuals who make up the insurance bazaar.

The council would include 16 representatives elected by the underwriters, three independent outsiders approved by the Bank of England, and six members representing those who do not work in the market but who pledge their funds to back its activities.

The report also suggested that new procedures and bylaws be instituted by the council to control the activities of brokers and underwriters who participate in insurance schemes, maintain adequate means of deposits by members of Lloyd's and insure "a higher standard of audited accounts and reports to members by their agents."

One of the reasons for the recommended overhaul was the need to update old-fashioned methods — relics from the days when businessmen met in 17th-century coffee houses in London to offer insurance for ships.

Kreps on Arnco Board

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, June 27 (AP-DJ) — Juanita Kreps, former U.S. secretary of commerce, was elected yesterday to the board of directors of Armco, the U.S.-based steel manufacturer.

...bless Rate in Japan ...clines .1% in April

...KYO, June 27 (AP-DJ) — Ja- ...s unemployment in May fell to ...million from 1.18 million in ...1 and 1.11 million in the like ...earlier month, the Statistics ...an announced today.

...e unemployment rate before ...nal adjustments declined by ...ercentage point from the year- ...re's 2 percent to 1.9 percent. ...rate in April was 2.1 percent. ...seasonally adjusted jobless ...which had gone above the 2 ...nt level in April, dropped to ...-percent level.

Poll Shows U.S. Turn to Protectionism

WASHINGTON, June 27 (NYT) — Seven out of 10 Americans believe that given a choice between higher unemployment and cheaper foreign goods it is more important to protect jobs, a New York Times-CBS public opinion poll shows.

The results, from 1,517 interviews conducted earlier this month, underscore the anxiety in the country over rising joblessness, and point up a swing toward protectionism that could pose a challenge to the free-trade policies of the Carter administration, especially in such key sectors as autos and steel.

Among the respondents, 71 percent favored job protection; 19 percent were for lower prices, and the rest rated the two considerations equal or said they did not know.

The findings in favor of job protection were strong across the board by regions where respondents lived, their age, and even their political affiliation.

New York Times correspondents, in a number of regional interviews, found that trade policy is becoming increasingly important as a national issue.

"I think we have to take care of our jobs here, and that doesn't mean we import people from other countries and give them jobs first, like in Florida," said Pat Teal, an Ann Arbor, Mich., bus driver.

George Maritoku, a florist in Chicago, noted that "We in this country have to accept a lot of the blame for the damage done by foreign competitors. Unions have demanded too much money. Companies have not put enough money into improving plants and equipment. They took profits instead."

Since World War II, the aim of policy in the United States and worldwide has been to reduce trade barriers. President Carter and other world leaders reaffirmed that objective at last weekend's meeting in Venice.

The swing in sentiment, as reflected by the poll, makes Mr. Carter's trade policy dilemma even more acute in the auto and steel sectors — where domestic industry and labor have been petitioning for import relief but where foreign countries could retaliate against U.S. exports if current policy changes.

June Cost of Living Up .5% in West Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, June 27 (AP-DJ) — The cost-of-living in West Germany rose a preliminary 0.5 percent in June from May and was up 6 percent from June, 1979, the Federal Statistics Office announced today.

The 6 percent year-to-year rise in the cost-of-living was unchanged from final inflation figures for May.

World Bank Approves Lending Rate Increase

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP-DJ) — The World Bank yesterday approved an increase in the bank's lending rate to 9.25 percent for newly authorized credits to developing nations after July 1.

The action, which raises the World Bank's lending rate to its highest level in the history of the international agency, was expected. The current World Bank lending rate is 8.25 percent.

CURRENCY RATES

...ank exchange rates for June 27, 1980 excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Fl.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
...dam	1.9335	4.532	109.45*	47.205*	0.2297	—	6.847*	118.72*	35.325*
...s (a)	28.255	66.2675	16.01	6.89775	3.3575*	14.6005	—	17.33	5.164
...rt	1.704	4.147	—	43.05*	2.095x	91.25*	6.245*	108.43*	32.24*
...(b)	2.349	—	4.1455	9.422	1.874.50	4.5375	66.34	3.82375	12.865
	840.05	1,973.95	476.20	204.90	—	434.58	29.78	517.37	153.90
...rk	—	2.35075	0.56744	0.24405	0.1189*	0.51773	0.03545	0.61481	N.A.
	4.097	9.6155	232.27*	—	4.8725x	211.38*	14.5045*	251.95*	74.95*
	1.4252	3.82605	92.29745*	39.73525*	0.19375	84.22295*	5.76495*	—	29.7162*
	1.42542	0.667753	2.51473	5.84138	1,197.36	2.75691	40.2753	2.31817	7.79279

Dollar values

Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
Belgian fin. franc	28.39	0.2027	Hong Kong $	4.9315	0.2003	South Kirot	3.2298
Canadian $	1.149	2.117	Irish £	0.4725	0.8797	Schilling	12.5325
Danish krone	5.672	0.6281	Israeli £	49.545	0.4716	Singapore $	2.12
Drachme	42.725	3.7453	Kuwaiti dinar	0.287	0.3404	Swedish krona	4.1582
Escudo	4.1582	0.2864	Norw. krone	4.8435	0.2700	U.A.E. dirham	3.7826
Fin. mark	3.4832	0.8142	Peseta	70.195	0.8046	Yen	217.28

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JOHNNY JOHNSON—Daily News Digest

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Stamp investors have another year of spectacular success

Great Britain and Commonwealth stamps up 66·3% in 1 year

Investors in stamps have had a great year again. This is shown by the second annual review of stamp prices recently published by the independent researchers – P.E. Consulting Group.

They found that a random 210 Great Britain and Commonwealth stamps rose by an average of 66·3% between 1979 and 1980 catalogue prices. The average for stamps in a wide selection of countries was 31·1%.

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World Pact Reached on Commodities Fund

GENEVA, June 27 (AP-DJ) — After four years of talks, industrial, Communist and developing states yesterday agreed on setting up the Common Fund for commodities, but left many questions on running and funding it undecided.

High Western delegation sources said more than 100 countries reached a final compromise accord on the issues that had been holding up the formation of the fund, which has targeted initial means of $750 million.

Complete details of the accord will be published next week, but delgates said the keys and methods of voting in, and contributions to, the Common Fund have now been settled.

Credit Operations

All financially important decisions on major Common Fund operations for commodity market stabilization must be taken by three-fourths majority vote; some questions will be settled by a two-thirds majority, and decisions on other commodity measures by a simple majority.

The important decisions include major credit operations for the formation of buffer stocks of commodities, and how to replenish the Common Fund if it should run out of money. Such decisions will be taken in the fund's governing council, its supreme body.

The governing council, once it is set up, will decide by a two-thirds majority where the Common Fund headquarters will be. London, Amsterdam and Manila have been proposed; the developing states are plugging for Manila, and most Western states for the Netherlands capital.

Simple majority decisions in the Common Fund are largely left to running its so-called "second account" for "other commodity measures." These include credits for improving commodity production, trade and marketing studies and research.

The figure of $750 million, delegates said, has been calculated on the assumption that 150 states eventually will become Common Fund members. The fund will enter into force when 90 states accounting for two-thirds of initial government contributions of $470 million have joined it.

Member States

Initial contributions are $1 million in cash for each member government, plus contributions calculated on the following key of distribution: industrial states together will pay in 68 percent of the balance, the Third World 10 percent, the Communist countries 17 percent, and China 5 percent.

The member states together will provide $370 million in cash and $100 million in capital guarantees, the remaining $280 million will come from voluntary contributions, of which $215 million have already been pledged so far.

Government contributions will be paid in two annual rates of one-third each, after the Common Fund treaty takes effect, the last third remaining on call for when the money is needed.

The Common Fund's initial means will grow considerably as the system develops to include more and more arrangements covering trade in the various commodities.

The bodies administering such arrangements will deposit part of their own assets with the Common Fund and will be entitled to borrow from it for buffer stock operations and other measures.

The Common Fund in turn will be authorized to borrow on capital markets against guarantees by its member governments. The governments are committed to protect the Common Fund against losses or bankruptcy, delegates said.

But the precise implementing regulations to determine the fund's operations in detail are yet to be agreed. This is left to a commission of 28 still undesignated states that delegates said will meet in the fall.

Thus the operating instructions for the fund are still up for discussion, and decisions on important financing matters are left to the fund's governing body itself, where both the Third World and the industrial states could block them.

Brazil Considers Amazon Project

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 27 (Reuters) — Brazil's state-owned mining company, Companhia Vale do Riodoce, has presented the government with $30-billion project to exploit the mineral wealth of the eastern Amazon, a government spokesman said yesterday.

The investment over the next 10 years would be used to tap vast reserves of iron ore, gold, copper, bauxite, manganese and nickel in the Carajas region. The project also envisages agriculture development in the surrounding region to grow rice, soya, corn and manioc.

According to company statistics, iron ore reserves amount to 18 billion tons with a purity ratio of 66.6 percent. A company official said there was more rich iron ore in Carajas than anywhere else in the world.

Japan's Steel Exports Up

TOKYO, June 27 (Reuters) — Japanese steel exports rose 5 percent in May to 2,710,000 tons from 2,580,000 in April and were up 2.6 percent from a year earlier, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said. The May total included 348,900 tons shipped to the United States, down 2.7 percent from April and down 28.4 percent from a year ago, it said.

OECD Sees Borrowing Rise As Interest Rates Decrease

(Continued from Page 11)

continued to display rather cautious attitudes."

"The banks in this market, receiving a large influx of funds from the growing surpluses from oil-exporting countries, increasingly tended to divert funds to alternative end uses," it comments.

Low Contractual Margins

In view of their concern over economic developments, especially in some heavily committed borrowing countries, the banks "preferred to lend to most credit-worthy borrowers, even if they had to accept contractual margins which, on average, remained at low levels."

Likewise, borrowers shied away from adding to their loan commitments in view of the record levels for short-term interest rates.

The survey says that because lending banks are faced with increasingly greater inflows of funds from oil-exporting countries and, in some cases, with sharply reduced domestic credit needs, "they may be tempted back to the market."

Favorable Yield Curve

The OECD says new issue activity on external bond markets will remain buoyant, mainly due to the favorable yield curve structure — which encourages the holding of longer-term fixed-interest paper by banks — and to investors' anticipations of lower medium- and long-term interest rates.

A gradual lessening of inflationary pressures and decline in economic activity in the OECD area means "there is still scope for further interest rate declines," the organization says.

"This prospect will continue to confer a favorable upward underlying trend to bond issues on the international markets," the survey predicts, adding that this will mainly benefit the developed OECD countries.

The OECD says that Soviet-bloc countries experienced the greatest deterioration in terms of medium-term syndicated Eurocredits of any group of countries in the first five months of this year, "since political developments have made banks reluctant to increase their lending to this group." The experts believe these financing problems might affect economic growth in some of the Soviet-bloc countries.

The survey says that short-term economic indicators in the OECD suggest that, in most cases, interest rates in member countries have passed their cyclical peaks.

As regards national financial markets, the survey remarks that despite slackening economic activity, "borrowing requirements remain larger in most countries on the part of both private and, especially, public entities."

"Market participants generally anticipate that the bullish trend will continue to prevail over the coming months," it concludes.

Small Computers Made in Japan to Be Sold in U.S.

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP-DJ) — Personal computers made in Japan are about to appear on the U.S. market. Within five years, they are expected to capture a third to a half of all sales in the United States of the small, easy-to-program machines that plug into ordinary electrical sockets in homes and offices, according to technology analysts.

The analysts point out that the five Japanese brands being sold in Japan recently knocked Commodore International's American-made Pet computer out of first place. Personal computers made by Hitachi, Matsushita, Nippon Electric, Oki Electric and Sharp have reduced Commodore's market share in Japan from about 50 percent to about 15 percent or less. A major reason is price.

Ranging from about $760 to about $1,200, the Japanese machines are hundreds of dollars cheaper than comparable U.S. models. Two computers, Hitachi's basic Master III and Oki's IF 800, are considered technically advanced. And almost all the Japanese models have color displays.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

France

Matra

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	3,960.0	2,730.0
Profits	200.3	155.2

Japan

Kanebo

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	248,750.0	257,780.0
Profits	90.0	27.0

Nippon Gakki

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	297,470.0	257,780.0
Profits	6,720.0	6,040.0
Per share	0.10	0.10

Yamaha

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	343,470.0	277,830.0
Profits	6,020.0	4,170.0
Per share	*0.10*	*0.10*

United States

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea

1st Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,640.0	1,660.0
Profits	14.93 L	4.61
Per share	0.60 L	0.19

L: Loss

"The richest people and biggest corporations in the world come to me for advice. I tell them: 'The U.S. Government is corrupt, Wall Street is rotten, and the Dollar is doomed.'" -Dr. Franz Pick

"Those who manage our currency system are embarked on a deliberate policy of deceit," says Dr. Franz Pick, world-renowned currency authority.

"The Federal Reserve System excels at one thing and one thing only—printing paper money. Not one person there is able to cope with the monetary crises, deficits, or the Central Bank emergencies that follow."

"They should be in jail for fraud"—Dr. Pick

"To cover up their mistakes, for the past 40 years government officials have been deceitfully altering official statistics," asserts Dr. Pick.

"If any private individual or corporation were to falsify the figures and lie the way the government does, they would be in jail for fraud.

"By far, the biggest swindle of all is the United States Government Bond. By the time you redeem your bond, inflation wipes out all of your interest—and then some.

"Even worse, government officials tax your interest, adding insult to injury. You can do nothing but lose money on government bonds. They are certificates of guaranteed confiscation.

"Banks are no better. They have the nerve to advertise 'savings' accounts. When you adjust for inflation you lose money."

"Corporate figures showing profits are absolutely hollow."—Dr. Pick

"I am sorry to tell you that the poison of such deceit and corruption has spread. It has rotted out the core of American business. Corporations in the United States are very, very sick," says Dr. Pick.

"Official corporate figures show profits over the past 10 years. These figures are absolutely hollow. When you look at the inflation rate you will see that these profits—and the company's very own assets—are shrinking in Constant 1940 U.S. Dollars. The net asset value of these companies is plummeting."

"Those who believe the Dow Jones is really around 800 are fools or suckers."—Dr. Pick

"Do you think the Dow Jones Industrial Average is really around 800? Those who do are fools or suckers. In official Constant 1940 U.S. Dollars the Dow Jones Industrial Average today is only about 140—and falling fast.

"The corporations are not to blame. They are the victims of the rotten monetary policies of the United States Government.

"The policy of the government has simply destroyed so-called income from any kind of stock or bond."

"The Dollar is doomed"—Dr. Pick

"The most disastrous lie of all is the myth of the healthy U.S. Dollar. Since 1940, the Dollar has unofficially lost 95% of its purchasing power. Indeed, the newly minted Susan B. Anthony 'Dollar' has an intrinsic value of about 4¢—what the Dollar is really worth in unofficial Constant 1940 U.S. Dollar terms.

"The American Dollar is doomed. It has been doomed since 1940 when inflation began to get a grip on this country. And our government is powerless to prevent the fall of our currency."

What Should You Do?

How do you protect yourself financially in the face of a corrupt, incompetent government? How can you judge what is best for your financial security?

Should you put all your assets into silver and gold? Into other precious metals? Should you consider other currencies — Swiss Francs, West German Mark? What are the alternatives to Dollar-denominated assets? Just what should you do?

"I can tell you"—Dr. Pick

If you want answers to questions like these, there's only one place to turn. It's a monthly report issued by the man who's probably the most famous—and controversial—currency analyst in the world today. The name of the publication is the PICK WORLD CURRENCY REPORT. Its publisher is Dr. Franz Pick.

On any one day, Dr. Pick may be helping a real estate developer acquire cheap Peruvian Soles or Brazilian Cruzeiros to buy property in South America; showing a Swiss holding company where to buy high-yielding South American money-market instruments; assisting an American corporation in buying tin at less than the world market price by using Thailand Bahts; providing businessmen and top government officials with realistic free-market rates for currencies; or helping individuals find "bullet-proof" shelter for their assets.

Dr. Pick's normal fee for such personal research and consulting is US$1200 an hour and US$9000 a day. This is clearly beyond the means of any but the wealthiest people and the biggest corporations. But if you are an individual or corporation seriously interested in preserving your assets, you can benefit from the same cosmopolitan advice on currency and asset conservation problems when you subscribe to the PICK WORLD CURRENCY REPORT.

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- What is the single worst "investment" to put your money into. (Hundreds of thousands of Americans buy this "trash.")
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Chicago Futures

June 27, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	4.25	4.27	4.21½	4.21¾	—.03¼
Sep	4.37	4.39½	4.33¾	4.34¼	—.03
Dec	4.55½	4.57½	4.51	4.52¼	—.03
Mar	4.68½	4.69½	4.64	4.64½	—.03¼
May	4.71½	4.74¼	4.69	4.69	—.04¼
Jul	4.71	4.72	4.68	4.69	—.02½

Sales Thur. 24,022. Total open interest Thur. 51,287, up 339 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	2.83	2.83½	2.82¼	2.82¾	—.01¼
Sep	2.88¼	2.89¼	2.88¼	2.88¼	—.01¼
Dec	2.95½	2.96	2.94¼	2.95	—.01
Mar	3.07¼	3.08	3.06¾	3.07¼	—.00¾
May	3.14¾	3.15¼	3.14¼	3.15	—.00¾
Jul	3.19½	3.20	3.19¼	3.19½	—.00½

Sales Thur. 33,288. Total open interest Thur. 146,842, up 1,928 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	6.50	6.59	6.50	6.57	+.04¼
Aug	6.62	6.69	6.59	6.67¾	+.07¼
Sep	6.68	6.75½	6.67½	6.75	+.05½
Nov	6.84	6.91½	6.82¾	6.90½	+.05½
Jan	6.99	7.06½	6.98¼	7.06¼	+.06¼
Mar	7.15½	7.23	7.15	7.22¾	+.06¼
May	7.28½	7.35½	7.27½	7.35½	+.07
Jul	7.39	7.45	7.38	7.45	+.04¾

Sales Thur. 40,593. Total open interest Thur. 111,891, off 1,499 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jul	176.50	177.30	176.10	177.20	+ .40

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

June 27, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Esmark	1,126,100	48⅜	—¾
Sony Corp	413,200	10⅝	
City Invest	382,700	26⅝	—⅛
Mobil	380,600	73	—½
IBM	341,100	57⅝	+⅛
SidOilInd s	332,400	59½	—2
Benguet B	332,000	13⅝	+⅜
Norton Sim	330,900	14⅜	+⅜
PanhEP s	315,100	33½	+⅜
Penney JC	278,200	25¼	—⅛
Kmart	262,700	23¾	—⅜
Texaco Inc	253,300	37⅞	—⅛
AmExpress	250,200	35⅝	—⅛
Black Deck	249,900	17⅜	
Am Airlin	243,700	8⅝	+¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	33.11	52.95
Advanced	656	679
Volume Up (millions)	13.42	18.96
Declined	797	821
Volume Down (millions)	15.12	22.05
Unchanged	437	390
Total issues	1,890	1,890
New highs	30	62
New lows	2	1

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	880.12	889.08	874.49	881.83	—1.62
20 Trn	276.07	277.88	273.99	275.96	—0.16
15 Util	114.46	115.15	113.47	114.60	—0.04
65 Stk	318.80	320.70	315.75	318.39	—0.39

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	116.93	115.03	116.00	—0.19
Industrials	131.56	129.36	130.46	—0.22
Utilities	53.34	52.58	53.08	—0.06
Finance	13.12	12.96	13.06	—0.01
Transp.	16.54	16.26	16.42	—0.01

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	66.49	66.22	66.24	—0.10
Industrials	75.83	75.46	75.60	—0.09
Transp.	54.35	54.20	54.35	—0.11
Utilities	38.93	38.80	38.89	—0.14
Finance	65.99	65.78	65.99	—0.07

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
June 26	134,367	324,412	1,055
June 25	139,872	328,252	2,501
June 24	124,154	284,174	783
June 23	136,735	315,680	1,168
June 20	116,042	290,129	870

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
RangerOil s	280,200	36	+2¾
GifCong s	249,400	29	
ImperOilA a	200,400	40⅞	+1
ResrtInlA	189,400	35¼	+¾
HouOilM	140,800	28	—⅜
Walnoco s	108,500	32⅜	+2⅜
BowValley s	101,400	16⅝	+¼
HuskyOG s	100,800	14⅜	+⅛
SundanceO	97,200	84⅛	+4¼
Patagonia	95,600	16¾	+⅝

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	5.13	6.71
Advanced	295	249
Volume Up (millions)	3.25	3.46
Declined	258	320
Volume Down (millions)	1.05	2.42
Unchanged	211	214
Total issues	764	803
New highs	N.A.	32
New lows	N.A.	6

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
297.66	293.42	294.76	+2.39

Tokyo Exchange

June 27, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	184	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	181
Asahi Glass	387	Mitsubi Chem.	222
Canon	646	Mitsubi Corp.	652
Dai Nip. Print	520	Mitsubi Elec	197
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	388
Fuji Photo	620	Mitsukoshi	449
Hitachi	269	Nippon Elec.	405
Honda Motor	554	Nippon Steel	134
C. Itoh	435	Sharp	540
I.H.I.	147	Sony Corp	2,280
Japan Air L.	2,300	Sumitomo Bank	418
Kansai El. Pwr.	911	Sumitomo Chem.	130
Kao Soap	432	Sumitomo Metal	154
Kawasaki Steel	133	Taisho Marine	278
Kirin Brewery	442	Takeda	517
Komatsu	382	Teijin	136
Kubota	360	Tokyo Marine	611
Matsu El. Ind.	684	Toray	209
Matsu E. Wks	546	Toyota	755

New Index: 478.45; Previous: 478.15
Nikkei-DJ Index: 6,825.83; Previous: 6,808.53

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
June 27, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	837.50	838.50	838.50	839.50
3 months	865.00	866.00	865.50	866.00
Cathodes: spot	812.00	814.00	814.00	816.00
3 months	841.00	842.00	844.00	845.00
Tin: spot	7,410.00	7,420.00	7,410.00	7,430.00
3 months	7,360.00	7,370.00	7,335.00	7,370.00
Lead: spot	327.50	328.50	322.00	323.00
3 months	337.50	338.50	331.00	331.50
Zinc: spot	284.00	285.00	285.50	286.50
3 months	297.00	297.50	298.50	299.00
Silver: spot	696.50	699.00	677.00	679.00
3 months	726.00	727.00	707.50	709.00
Aluminium: spot	718.00	720.00	733.00	734.00
3 months	710.00	710.50	718.00	720.00
Nickel: spot	2,740.00	2,750.00	2,795.00	2,800.00
3 months	2,780.00	2,785.00	2,815.00	2,820.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
June 27, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	359.70	347.50	353.00	352.25	359.25	359.45
Oct	374.50	360.00	369.25	369.45	374.30	374.50
4,230 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Jly	1,060	1,047	1,050	1,052	1,060	1,064
Sep	1,080	1,065	1,055	1,060	1,070	1,072
Dec	1,126	1,105	1,107	1,108	1,122	1,123
Mar	1,147	1,140	1,141	1,142	1,162	1,163
May	1,188	1,168	1,167	1,168	1,188	1,189
Jly	1,210	1,203	1,191	1,195	1,210	1,215
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,215	1,220	1,225	1,240
4,036 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jly	1,580	1,518	1,520	1,524	1,541	1,542
Sep	1,640	1,555	1,558	1,560	1,595	1,598
Nov	1,666	1,570	1,575	1,580	1,606	1,610
Jan	1,678	1,582	1,584	1,586	1,618	1,620
Mar	1,653	1,585	1,585	1,590	1,617	1,620
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,585	1,600	1,620	1,645
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,600	1,640	1,580	1,668
11,313 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
June 27, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Aug	3,260	3,186	3,445	3,460	—47
Oct	3,410	3,320	3,380	3,390	—80
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	3,370	-	—70
Dec	3,480	3,425	3,475	3,490	—65
Mar	3,630	3,560	3,610	3,625	—50
May	N.T.	N.T.	3,430	-	—50
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,440	-	—50
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	3,450	-	—50
800 lots.					
COCOA					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	-	1,005	N.Q.
Sep	1,035	1,020	1,010	1,030	—21
Dec	1,063	1,045	1,042	1,045	—17
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,081	1,099	—19
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,092	1,119	—28
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,110	-	—25
13 lots					

European Gold Markets

June 27, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	631.50	637.50	+13.00
Zurich	630.50	637.50	+13.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	633.43	633.43	+12.28

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Base	29 Aug. 80	28 Nov. 80	Options for Feb. 1981 start on 4th Aug. 80
610	36.00-38.00	64.00-67.00	
630	30.00-32.00	58.00-61.00	
650	24.00-26.00	52.00-55.00	
670	18.00-20.00	40.00-43.00	
690	13.00-15.00	31.00-34.00	

New market hours 9.00 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.
Put options available on request.
Gold bullion 625.00-627.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Aug	179.80	180.60	179.40	180.40	+.30
Sep	183.00	183.50	182.30	183.40	+.30
Oct	186.00	186.20	185.20	186.10	
Dec	190.50	191.50	190.10	191.20	+.10
Jan	193.70	194.00	192.80	193.60	—.10
Mar	198.00	199.00	197.50	198.50	+.40
May	201.00	202.50	201.00	202.50	+.60
Jul	206.50	206.50	206.50	206.50	+.50

Sales Thur. 11,805. Total open interest Thur. 45,125, off 475 from Wed. Note: Close is average of last two trades

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Jul	22.70	23.12	22.67	23.10	+.36
Aug	22.91	23.35	22.88	23.32	+.35
Sep	23.19	23.57	23.12	23.51	+.32
Oct	23.40	23.80	23.35	23.72	+.30
Dec	23.73	24.28	23.66	24.12	+.36
Jan	23.95	24.35	23.90	24.28	+.28
Mar	24.30	24.70	24.23	24.63	+.33
May	24.55	24.90	24.50	24.90	+.35
Jul	24.90	25.15	24.90	25.13	+.33
Aug	25.00	25.22	25.00	25.22	+.32

Sales Thur. 13,217. Total open interest Thur. 67,181, off 168 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Jul	1.74	1.74½	1.71½	1.73¾	—.00¾
Sep	1.75½	1.77	1.74	1.76	+.00¼
Dec	1.79½	1.81½	1.78	1.81	+.00¼
Mar	1.85	1.86	1.84½	1.86	+.01
May	1.88¼	1.89¼	1.88	1.89¼	+.01

Sales Thur. 1,559. Total open interest Thur. 5,344, up 27 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	69.20	69.60	68.35	68.75	—.30
Oct	67.17	67.47	66.35	66.92	+.07
Dec	67.60	68.00	67.20	67.42	—.05
Jan	68.15	68.25	67.90	68.10	—.10
Feb	68.80	68.95	68.15	68.45	—.15
Apr	69.25	69.50	68.90	69.05	

Est. sales 25,074; sales Thur. 24,488. Total open interest Thur. 57,180, up 1,799 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	76.75	77.22	75.40	75.97	—.55
Sep	76.50	76.85	75.20	75.75	—.50
Oct	76.00	76.25	74.70	75.07	—.63
Nov	76.40	76.90	75.50	76.00	—.45
Jan	77.10	77.30	76.90	76.90	—.10
Mar	77.50	77.50	77.30	77.30	—.05
Apr	78.05	78.20	77.77	77.80	—.30
May				78.25	—.25

Est. sales 4,632; sales Thur. 3,277. Total open interest Thur. 12,340, off 14 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	41.10	42.10	41.05	41.12	+.32
Aug	39.95	40.90	39.85	39.98	+.20
Oct	39.45	40.50	39.40	39.57	—.03
Dec	42.82	43.50	42.75	42.87	+.15
Feb	45.65	46.70	45.40	45.65	
Apr	44.60	45.47	44.60	44.95	+.35
Jun	46.75	47.20	46.40	46.70	+.25
Jul	47.40	47.70	46.95	47.10	+.30
Aug				48.40	

Est. sales 9,434; sales Thur. 7,919. Total open interest Thur. 27,756, off 135 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	35.80	37.00	35.80	37.00	+2.00
Aug	35.45	36.75	35.45	36.75	+2.00
Feb	52.25	53.75	52.25	53.37	+1.62
Mar	52.50	53.80	52.50	53.47	+1.47
May	53.20	54.30	53.20	54.15	+1.85
Jul	53.45	54.80	53.45	54.35	+1.55
Aug	52.75	54.05	52.25	53.70	+1.45

Est. sales 10,309; sales Thur. 12,008. Total open interest Thur. 29,733, off 793 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs; cent per lb.					
Jul	44.70	44.75	44.15	44.40	—.15
Aug	44.40	45.00	44.20	44.65	+.25
Oct	43.00	43.20	43.00	43.10	+.05
Dec	43.15	43.35	43.15	43.35	+.20
Feb	45.50	45.65	45.50	45.65	+.15
Apr				45.95	+.15
Jun				46.40	
Jul				46.75	
Aug				46.75	

Est. sales 123; sales Thur. 150. Total open interest Thur. 1,180, up 9 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Jul				47.50	
Sep	59.25	59.25	59.20	59.25	—.10
Oct				57.40	
Nov				57.40	
Dec				64.50	

Est. sales 2; sales Thur. 0. Total open interest Thur. 59, unchanged from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER Old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jul	202.00	203.00	199.80	200.70	—.60
Sep	215.50	217.00	214.00	215.20	—1.50
Nov	220.00	221.00	218.00	219.40	—2.40
New contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	214.00	214.00	211.00	211.50	—3.30
Mar	221.30	221.50	218.50	218.50	—3.20
May	224.80	224.80	222.20	222.90	—2.10
Jul	228.50	228.50	227.00	227.50	—1.90
Sep	233.50	233.50	231.50	231.50	—2.00

Est. sales 3,265; sales Thur. 4,044. Total open interest Thur. 11,719, up 93 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jul	195.00	195.20	189.80	189.80	—5.50
Sep	199.30	199.30	194.50	194.70	—4.50
Nov	203.00	203.00	197.80	197.80	—5.50
Jan	206.00	206.80	202.00	202.50	—4.80
Mar	208.50	208.50	203.20	203.20	—4.80
May	212.00	212.00	208.50	208.50	—5.00
Jul				211.50	—5.00
Sep	218.00	218.00	217.10	217.10	—1.40

Sales Thur. 645. Total open interest Thur. 4,948, up 17 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	92.40	92.42	92.10	92.13	—.17
Dec	92.04	92.12	91.80	91.84	—.18
Mar	91.45	91.73	91.40	91.43	—.21
Jun	91.42	91.49	91.26	91.26	—.14
Sep	91.17	91.22	91.02	91.02	—.13
Dec	90.94	91.00	90.82	90.89	—.08
Mar	90.68	90.75	90.55	90.62	—.08
Jun	90.40	90.54	90.35	90.41	—.17

Est. sales 11,920; sales Thur. 11,277. Total open interest Thur. 25,295, up 608 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct, $100,000 prin, pts, & 32nds of pct.)					
Sep	79-10	79-20	77-24	77-25	—45
Dec	79-08	79-20	77-26	77-26	—47
Mar	79-11	79-20	77-28	77-28	—46
Jun	79-14	79-18	77-28	77-28	—46
Sep	79-14	79-14	78-04	78-04	—37
Dec	79-03	79-07	78-00	78-00	—39
Mar	79-07	79-07	77-06	77-06	—62
Jun	78-28	79-03	77-02	77-02	—61
Sep	78-30	78-30	76-30	76-30	—64
Dec	78-27	78-27	76-27	76-27	—64
Mar	78-24	78-24	76-24	76-24	—64

Sales Thur. 18,854. Total open interest Thur. 68,952, up 3,041 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	90.80	90.90	90.50	90.50	—.28
Dec	90.45	90.66	90.45	90.45	—.32
Mar	90.40	90.40	90.30	90.90	—.25

Sales Thur. 55. Total open interest Thur. 163, off 4 from Wed. Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of pct.)					
Sep	82-08	82-17	80-29	81-04	—34
Dec	81-28	82-12	80-28	80-30	—32
Mar	81-25	82-07	80-23	80-25	—33
Jun	81-20	82-02	80-16	80-16	—38
Sep	81-16	81-30	80-15	80-15	—37
Dec	81-20	81-30	80-13	80-14	—37
Mar	81-25	81-28	80-12	80-12	—40
Jun	81-29	81-29	80-13	80-13	—40
Sep	81-28	81-28	80-14	80-14	—41
Dec	81-24	81-26	80-15	80-15	—42
Mar	81-26	81-27	80-14	80-14	—45

Sales Thur. 40,167. Total open interest Thur. 101,439, up 8,246 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Jul	2.3400	2.3430	2.3390	2.3400	+10
Sep	2.3160	2.3195	2.3105	2.3160	
Oct	2.3090	2.3100	2.3050	2.3090	+20
Dec	2.2945	2.2980	2.2885	2.2950	+20
Mar	2.2770	2.2770	2.2705	2.2775	+15

Est. sales 5,030; sales Thur. 8,578. Total open interest Thur. 12,539, up 1,222 from Wed. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Jul	.8680	.8690	.8680	.8680	+20
Sep	.8665	.8668	.8654	.8658	+10
Oct	.8655	.8655	.8655	.8655	+25
Dec	.8638	.8659	.8638	.8650	+27
Jan	.8645	.8645	.8645	.8645	+25
Mar	.8625	.8635	.8625	.8633	+10
Apr	.8620	.8620	.8620	.8620	+10
Jun	.8622	.8635	.8620	.8620	+20

Est. sales 1,977; sales Thur. 1,022. Total open interest Thur. 12,275, up 187 from Wed. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Jul	.5671	.5673	.5670	.5673	
Sep	.5671	.5677	.5664	.5676	—02
Oct	.5673	.5683	.5673	.5683	—01
Dec	.5688	.5701	.5684	.5701	+02
Jan	.5691	.5706	.5691	.5705	+05
Mar	.5718	.5731	.5718	.5730	
Apr				.5735	+30
Jun				.5745	

Est. sales 1,769; sales Thur. 3,756. Total open interest Thur. 8,981, off 625 from Wed. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc. No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Jul	.004585	.004585	.004584	.004585	
Sep	.004564	.004574	.004558	.004573	+84
Oct	.004574	.004573	.004574	.004575	+05
Dec	.004569	.004580	.004557	.004575	
Jan				.004580	
Mar	.004585	.004585	.004585	.004580	
Apr				.004580	

Est. sales 1,082; sales Thur. 1,368. Total open interest Thur. 7,359, off 77 from Wed. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jul	.6163	.6164	.6150	.6161	+01
Sep	.6149	.6200	.6179	.6196	
Oct	.6229	.6229	.6228	.6228	+03
Dec	.6265	.6265	.6246	.6279	+02
Jan	.6284	.6284	.6266	.6284	+02
Mar	.6320	.6344	.6315	.6320	+10
Jun	.6418	.6420	.6410	.6410	+19

Est. sales 2,128; sales Thur. 2,897. Total open interest Thur. 9,714, off 312 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	182.75	184.25	176.25	180.75	+1.20
Sep	189.00	189.40	182.00	183.92	—0.71
Dec	197.00	195.25	187.50	187.81	—2.29
Mar	189.00	195.00	182.25	182.82	—2.37
May	193.00	193.00	188.50	186.75	—1.25
Jul	194.25	194.55	188.00	188.76	+0.21
Sep	194.30	194.30	187.00	187.50	—2.80

Est. sales 5,280; sales Thur. 4,330. Total open interest Thur. 16,299 off 332 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	31.50	33.25	31.50	32.90	+1.07
Sep	33.20	35.05	33.10	35.05	+1.00
Oct	34.20	35.00	33.80	35.05	+1.00
Jan	35.60	36.83	35.60	36.83	+1.00
Mar	34.40	37.79	34.35	37.79	+1.00
May	35.50	36.80	35.50	36.88	+1.00
Jul	34.90	36.05	34.70	35.95	+0.90
Sep	33.80	34.23	33.80	34.90	+1.00
Oct	34.20	34.85	33.80	34.85	+1.00

Est. sales 14,620; sales Thur. 12,535. Total open interest Thur. 69,419 off 1,145 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	102.50	104.18	99.95	98.25	—3.75
Sep	106.00	106.25	101.50	101.50	—4.00
Dec	z2,365	2,395	2,298	2,300	—56.00
Mar	z2,445	2,465	2,426	2,426	—39.00
May	z2,514	2,514	2,490	2,491	—33.00
Jul	z			2,551	—33.00

Est. sales 1,603; sales Thur. 1,355. Total open interest Thur. 6,039, 7 from Wed. z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric ton.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	87.25	88.00	85.10	85.20	—0.45
Sep	86.25	86.25	85.45	85.85	—0.45
Nov	87.20	87.00	86.40	86.40	—0.85
Jan	89.40	89.40	88.80	88.80	—0.45
Mar	90.50	90.50	90.00	89.80	—0.45
May				91.00	—0.50
Jul				91.90	—0.40

Est. sales 290; sales Thur. 205. Total open interest Thur. 5,834 off 11 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2, 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	75.70	75.80	74.30	74.64	—0.30
Oct	71.44	72.08	71.30	71.30	—0.35
Dec	70.36	70.90	70.30	70.45	+0.09
Mar	71.69	72.05	71.60	71.70	—0.07
May	72.85	73.00	72.80	72.75	—0.05
Jul	74.25	75.50	74.25	74.10	—0.05
Oct	74.25	74.00	75.50	75.50	—0.50
Dec	76.00	74.80	76.00	75.50	—0.50

Est. sales 5,250; sales Thur. 4,603. Total open interest Thur. 27,493 off 783 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	86.60	91.00	86.50	90.50	+4.40
Aug	87.40	91.25	87.40	91.25	+4.40
Sep	88.20	92.00	88.10	91.85	+4.30
Dec	90.30	94.55	90.30	94.10	+4.40
Jan	91.30	94.80	91.30	94.80	+4.40
Mar	92.60	96.00	92.50	96.20	+4.30
May	94.20	98.00	95.40	97.50	+4.30
Jul	95.50	98.90	95.40	98.90	+4.30
Sep	96.70	100.50	96.60	100.20	+4.30
Dec				102.40	+4.30
Jan	96.50	103.10	99.50	103.10	+4.30
Mar	101.90	104.50	101.90	104.50	+4.30

Est. sales 7,880; sales Thur. 6,303. Total open interest Thur. 32,857 up 271 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Jul	1645.0	1670.0	1627.0	1665.0	+65.0
Aug	1645.0	1665.0	1645.0	1665.0	+50.0
Sep	1670.0	1679.0	1656.0	1679.0	+50.0
Dec	1719.0	1722.0	1700.0	1722.0	+50.0
Jan	1730.0	1737.0	1730.0	1737.0	+50.0
Mar	1760.0	1766.0	1750.0	1766.0	+50.0
May	1795.0	1795.0	1795.0	1795.0	+50.0
Jul	1820.0	1824.0	1820.0	1824.0	+50.0
Sep				1850.0	+50.0
Dec				1897.0	+50.0
Jan				1912.0	+50.0
Mar	1940.0	1941.0	1940.0	1941.0	+50.0

Est. sales 3,300; sales Thur. 4,567. Total open interest Thur. 22,795 off 167 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jul	665.00	690.00	660.00	670.00	+17.50
Oct	680.00	689.50	679.50	689.50	+20.00
Jan	704.00	706.50	697.00	706.50	+20.00
Apr	715.00	733.50	715.00	723.50	+20.00
Jul	740.50	740.50	734.00	740.50	+20.00

Est. sales 1,725; sales Thur. 2,031. Total open interest Thur. 7,565 up 449 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.					
Jul	638.00	650.00	638.00	650.00	+23.00
Aug	647.00	658.00	643.50	657.50	+24.50
Oct	662.00	669.70	655.70	669.70	+25.00
Dec	681.00	681.70	668.00	681.70	+25.00
Feb	688.00	693.00	680.00	693.80	+25.00
Apr	703.00	706.20	692.00	706.20	+25.00
Jun	715.00	718.80	704.00	718.80	+25.00
Aug	724.00	731.60	718.00	731.60	+25.00
Oct	744.50	744.50	737.30	744.50	+25.00
Dec	757.50	757.50	745.00	757.50	+25.00
Feb	770.50	770.50	756.50	770.50	+25.00
Apr	773.50	783.50	783.50	783.50	+25.00

Est. sales 50,000; sales Thur. 34,320. Total open interest Thur. 141,35[illegible] up 3,656 from Wed.

New York Futures

June 27, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	7.60	7.85	7.60	7.77	+0.08
Mar	9.50	9.78	9.50	9.74	+0.09
Apr	11.40	11.85	11.40	11.73	+0.09

Est. sales 1,594; sales Thur. 2,743. Total open interest Thur. 4,823 up 541 from Wed.

Cash Prices

June 27, 1980

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.80	2.02½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd	0.49½	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	334.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	69-70	114-115
Lead Spot, lb	0.34	0.55
Copper elect., lb		.86¾
Tin (Straits), lb	8.5855	7.6848
Zinc, E. St L. Basis lb	0.35½	0.37½
Silver N.Y., oz	16.20	8.450
Gold N.Y., oz	637.50	277.50

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

June 27, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,168.50 f	1,171.70 f
Reuters	1,664.70	1,674.90
Dow Jones Spot	426.47	427.74
D.J. Futures	440.34	440.86

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Bondtrade Index

June 27, 1980

	Medium	Long
Today	93.241	83.878
Previous	93.346	83.958

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—27

BerryWrst	Gamb 1.75pf	Oneida s
BigThree	GearhOwen	Plessey Ltd
CompRLk s	Homestke	Reynolds s
CentLaEn s	INACorp s	Ryan Hom
DelE 12.80pf	INACp 1.90pf	TexCom Bn
DomeMng	Interco Inc	ToysRUs
DukeP pfO	Lifemark	USFidGty
FinCpAm	Lionel Corp	USRlty Inv
FlaStl s	McMoran s	WestPtPep

NEW LOWS—2

Oakind	Wrigley s

European Stock Markets

June 27, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	63.80	68.00
AKZO	23.10	23.40
Albert Heijn	63.00	63.10
Algembank	292.00	293.80
AMEV	83.00	83.70
Amrobank	65.50	65.20
A'Dam Rub	3.55	3.60
Boskalis	85.50	86.50
Bredero	198.10	194.00
Buehrmann T	65.50	65.80
Caland Hlde	22.90	22.70
Elsevier	218.00	225.80
Ennia	134.00	135.50
Fokker	24.60	25.00
Gist Brocades	27.40	27.50
Heineken	56.90	56.10
H.V.A.	37.50	37.50
Hoogovens	16.50	16.50
Naarden	13.10	13.30
K.L.M.	59.60	60.20
Nat. Nedder	110.50	111.70
Nedlloyd	85.90	85.00
Oce Vander G	112.60	110.20
OGEM	10.50	10.50
Pakhoed	40.60	41.10
Philips	17.40	17.40
Robeco	172.50	173.00
Rodamco	109.70	109.70
Rolinco	160.00	160.00
Rorento	112.50	112.50
Royal Dutch	166.80	166.90
RSV	41.00	42.50
Unilever	117.10	116.70
Van Ommer	22.10	21.90
VMF-Stork	34.20	34.30
VNU	81.00	82.20

Anp-Cbs Index: 83.90
Previous: 84.16

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,755	1,755
Cockerill	238	238
EBES	1,915	1,925
Electrobel	6,150	6,090
GB-Inno-BM	2,385	2,400
GBL (B.lamb)	1,510	1,410
Hoboken	2,640	2,460
Petrofina	5,090	5,130
Ph. Gevaert	1,278	1,276
Soc. Generale	1,510	1,500
Sofina	3,300	3,300
Solvay	2,750	2,740
Traction Elec	2,505	2,505
Un. Miniere	734	740
V. Montagne	1,356	1,388

Bourse Index: 154.87
Previous: 154.56

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	78.00	77.50
Allianz Vers.	401.00	399.00
B.A.S.F.	137.40	147.20
Bayer	117.60	117.10
Bayer Hypo	244.50	249.00
Bayer Verein	292.00	291.00
Commerzbank	173.80	174.40
Cont. Gummi	66.50	65.00
Daimler	263.30	267.00
Degussa	243.30	245.00
Demag	122.00	127.20
D.Babcock	194.50	199.50
Deutsche Bnk	274.80	273.60
Dresdner Bnk	172.50	193.00
Du. Schulte	148.00	167.00
GHH	204.50	206.00
Hapag Lloyd	66.00	65.00
Hochtief	414.00	419.00
Hoechst	118.50	117.50
Hoesch	26.50	25.50
Holzmann	411.00	412.00
Horten	140.00	137.50
Kali u Salz	159.50	159.50
Karlstadt	222.50	223.00
Kaufhof	186.00	183.00
K.H.D.	219.00	214.00
Kloeckner	41.20	42.30
Krupp	61.00	61.00
Linde	313.50	314.00
Lufthansa	78.80	79.00
MAN	185.00	186.00
Mannesman	119.50	124.40
Metallgesell.	260.00	260.00
Muench. Ruck	552.00	545.00
Neckermann	129.00	130.00
Preussag	224.50	222.50
RWE.new	185.00	185.30
Schering	196.00	196.50
Siemens	274.20	273.50
Thyssen	65.80	64.50
Varta	145.00	148.00
Veba	147.00	146.70
VEW	109.50	108.80
Volkswagen	178.80	180.00

Siemens Index: 138.87
Previous: 139.27

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.82½	0.83½
AA Cp	$13.09	13.50
Anglo-Am	1.01½	0.99½
Babcock-Wil	0.93	0.94
Barclays Bnk	3.93	3.91
BAT Ind.	2.56	2.58
Beecham Gp	1.39	1.40
BICC	1.22	1.24
BOC Int'l	0.73	0.73
Boots	2.09	2.11
Bowater	1.75	1.77
B.P.	3.74	3.84
Burmah	2.32	2.27
Coats Patons	0.54	0.55
Charter Gold	2.01	2.03
Cadbury Sc.	0.60½	0.61½
Cons.Gold Fds	5.18	5.20
Courtaulds	0.73	0.73
De Beer	$9.43	9.23
Distillers	1.96	1.97
Dunlop	0.78	0.79
Free St Ged	0.58	56¾
GEC	4.00	4.08
GKN	2.34	2.38
Glaxo	2.20	2.24
GUS	4.26	4.32
Guinness	0.92	0.93
Hawker-Sidd	2.08	2.08
ICI	3.78	3.84
Imps	0.82½	0.83½
Lonrho	N.A.	1.81
Lucas	1.97	2.00
Marks-Spenc	0.89	0.91
Metal Box	2.92	2.92
Plessey	1.77	1.75
Randfontein	$69.00	68½
Rank Org.	1.90	1.94
Reed	1.85	1.90
Rolls Royce	0.73	0.65½
Royal Dutch	36.81	37.00
R.T.Z.	4.21	4.23
Shell	4.02	4.04
Thorn (A)	2.84	2.92
Trafalgar H	0.68	0.68½
Tube Invest.	2.66	2.70
Ultramar	3.80	3.76
Untd Biscuits	0.76	0.78
Vickers	1.29	1.26
War Loan 3½	32⅝	32¾
W. Deep	$49¼	48.00
W. Driefin	38⅞	37¼
W. Holding	$68⅝	67.00
Woolworth	0.57	0.59½
ZCI	0.31	0.28

F.T. 30 Index: 463.50
Previous: 466.70

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	4.90	4.90
Bastogi	586.00	612.00
Centrale	12,500	13,205
ERBA	2,990.00	3,080.00
ErcMarelli	330.00	329.00
Fiat	1,671.00	1,735.00
Finsider	70.00	69.00
Generali	60,490	62,250
IFI	2,990.00	3,178.00
Italcimenti	23,400	24,700
Italgas	835.00	845.00
Italsider	322.00	322.80
LaRinas	146.00	149.00
Montedis	149.00	149.25
Olivetti	1,852.00	1,891.00
Pirelli	2,180.00	2,190.00
Snia Visco	746.00	755.00

BCI Index: 164.21
Previous: 166.69

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	423.00	418.00
Alsthom Atl.	67.25	67.50
BIC	507.00	505.00
Bouygues	615.00	613.00
BSN	1,021.00	1,028.00
Carrefour	1,600.00	1,616.00
Cim Lafarge	262.50	267.50
Club Mediter	407.00	408.00
Cofimeg	150.00	147.00
Cie Bancaire	331.50	331.00
CFP	262.80	266.00
CGE	394.40	397.80
CCF	171.90	171.40
Creusot Loire	76.50	76.70
CSF	480.00	475.10
Dumez	750.00	751.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,357.00	1,370.00
Ferodo	372.00	378.00
Gen Occident	326.00	372.00
Hachette	347.00	349.00
Imetal	105.10	108.00
Legrand	1,709.00	1,705.00
L'Oreal	673.00	677.00
Mach Bull	58.40	58.70
Matra	9,340.00	9,360.00
Michelin	802.00	802.00
Moet Henn	575.00	580.00
Moulinex	75.00	75.50
Nord-Est L.	33.60	34.50
Paribas	241.00	236.50
Penarroya	89.50	88.00
Pernod Ric	318.20	321.50
Perrier	250.50	249.00
Peugeot	238.20	240.00
Poclain	221.20	224.80
Printemps	120.00	121.30
PUK	109.40	109.40
Radiotech.	273.00	273.00
Redoute	455.00	442.00
Rh Poulenc	127.90	128.00
Roussel Uclaf	254.00	254.00
Sacilor	25.00	23.40
St Gobain	139.10	139.70
SkisRossignol	692.00	690.00
Suez	275.00	276.50
Telemecan	930.00	933.00
ThomsonBr	239.30	242.00
Usinor	12.10	12.20

Agefi Index: 139.41
Previous: 139.58

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,195	1,190
Buehrle	2,865	2,840
B Boveri	1,640	1,645
Cib Geigy	1,140	1,135
Cr Suisse	2,195	2,195
Elektrowatt	2,380	2,380
Fisher	825	815
Hoff-Roche B	6,575	6,575
Interfood	5,475	5,500
Jelmoli	1,345	1,340
Landis-Gyr	1,400	1,380
Nestle	3,565	3,525
Sandoz	445	445
Schindler	1,270	1,290
Ste B. Suisse	373	372
Sulzer	2,915	2,900
Swissair	740	750
U.B. Suisse	3,240	3,225
Winterthur	2,550	2,480
Zurich Ins.	13,400	13,325

SBC Index: 329.26
Previous: 329.25

Grenada Imposes Emergency After Bomb Explosion

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, June 27 (AP) — A bomb exploded near a major bridge outside St. George's yesterday, killing at least one person, authorities reported. The Marxist government imposed a state of emergency and blamed the blast on "a CIA imperialist agent."

The explosion occurred a week after an assassination attempt against Prime Minister Maurice Bishop at a political rally. That bomb explosion killed three persons and injured more than 20. Mr. Bishop escaped the blast and said "imperialists" were responsible but did not accuse the United States directly.

Authorities said yesterday's explosion was set off shortly after midnight but apparently did not damage the bridge, located about 20 miles northwest of this nation's capital of St. George's. Mr. Bishop seized power in a bloodless coup last year, ousting Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

The island's only radio station, which is government-owned, said the blast had set a "pattern of attempted political destabilization." It said "a bomb was ferried to Grenada by a CIA imperialist agent" and was to be used "to blow up a major bridge." It offered no further details.

Egypt's Navy to Buy Missiles From France

CAIRO, June 27 (AP) — The commander of the Egyptian Navy announced yesterday that France would supply an undisclosed type of missiles for gunboats and coastal protection.

Adm. Mohammed Aly Mohammed also said that in the context of military cooperation between the two countries, two Egyptian vessels would be visiting the French port of Toulon for a month's training of academy students.

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
	9⅛	AAR s	.40	4.1	6	14	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
	3¼	AAV	.20	5.5	5	x2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	3⅜	AIC Ph	n.12	2.8	3	9	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
	6⅛	APS	.40	6.5	5	14	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
	4⅝	AVC			11	69	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ¼
	4⅝	AZL			8	30	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
	4⅛	AZL pf	.48	7.4		2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
	2⅜	Action				1	3	3	3	— ⅛
	8⅜	ActionCp	.30b	2.8	8	58	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
	6⅞	AdmRes n			14	38	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
	13¼	AdmRsv	n.12	.6	16	33	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	
	38	Adobe s	.20	.5	27	20	42½	42	42	— ¾
	1⅛	AcetoCp			6	42	1⅞	1½	1½	
	16⅜	AeroFlo	.40	2.7	5	2	22½	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
	2⅛	Aeronca				56	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
	14½	AffilPub	s.44	3.4	8	18	19	19	19	+ ⅛
	4	AfterSix	.08t		14	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	4⅛	AirExpr n			8	58	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
	3⅝	AlskAir	.30r	7.7	5	10	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
	2⅜	AlbaW	.05e	1.3	9	72	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
	8⅛	Alcaloc	.20	1.8	9	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
	4⅛	AlmySt	.20e	2.8	8	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅛	AlphaAir	.10e	2.5	15	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
	10⅝	Alphal s			18	24	16⅝	16⅛	16½	
	8⅛	AltamlI	.32	2.7	6	5	12	11⅞	12	
	7-16	Altec			16	6	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
	5⅛	Altec pf				18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	31⅞	Alcoa pf	3.75	11.		z180	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
	15¼	Amdhl	.20	2.2	7	226	18⅝	18	18⅛	
	7⅞	AmAgro	s.20	1.5	13	184	13	12	13	+ ⅝
	15⅛	AmBrd wt				1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
	7⅜	ABusPd	.44	3.9	5	6	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
	10⅛	AContrl	.60	4.1	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅛	AIsraeli s			2	40	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	8⅛	AMzeA	.40	2.8	14	49	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
	2⅜	AMdBld	.40	6.5	26	13	6½	6	6½	
	8⅜	AMotin	.36	2.3	6	13	16	15⅞	16	
	30⅛	AmPetf	2.80	6.7	4	14	42	41½	41½	— ⅛
	1⅞	AmPlan Cp			4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
	8⅛	APrecs	.40	4.6	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
	5⅛	AScIE				28	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
	10⅛	AmSeat	.10t			1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
	5½	AmTec	.44	8.4	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	
	8⅜	AmTec pf	1.28	14.		2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
	7⅛	AndrJcb n			12	37	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
	3⅜	Andrea	.40	6.8	10	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
	14⅞	AngelC	.22e	.9	10	63	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
	6⅞	Anthony	.44b	5.5	3	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
	6⅛	ApIDta	.04t		13	15	11	11	11	
	1⅛	ApldDev				3	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
	27⅜	AqutCd	s.48		27	71	59⅝	57⅝	59⅝	+1⅛
	18⅞	ArgoPt n			90	104	19	d18½	18⅞	
	2	Armatrn				7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	5⅝	ArrowA	.20	3.3	4	35	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	4⅝	Arundel	.10e	1.6	15	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	13⅝	Asamer	s.40			119	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
	9⅝	Astrex			10	20	22	22	22	+ ¼
	⅛	Atco Ind				58	⅝	⅝	⅝	
	2⅜	AtlsCM	.10e	3.3	9	803	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
	3⅜	AtlasCp wt				1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
	2¼	AutoTra				264	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
	37⅞	AutoSw	1.40	3.0	12	68	46⅝	46	46	— ⅛
	5⅝	AVEMC	.50	4.7	7	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
		— B—B—B —								
	⅜	BRT				41	1	15-16	1	+1-16
	8⅛	Badger	.80	8.0	5	11	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
	3⅝	Baker	.10t			4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
	4⅝	BaldwS	.32a	4.3		1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
	18⅛	BanFd	2.85e	14.		5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
	5-16	Bangor wt				127	7-16	⅜	⅜	—1-16
	8⅝	Banlstr g				105	14⅛	12⅞	14⅛	+1⅛
	4⅛	BarnesE			10	22	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
	9	Barnwl	.20	1.2		18	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
	5⅛	BarryRG	.16	2.2	22	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	2¼	Bartons				1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	4⅞	BaruchF			21	119	19	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
	3⅜	BasRsNY n			22	142	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
	12	BnfStA	s.36	3.0	4	1	12	12	12	
	12	BnfStB	s.36		4	1	12	12	12	
	2⅝	BergEnt			4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	8⅛	BergnB	.32	2.1	9	38	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
	14	BrgB pf	1.15	4.4		11	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
	1⅛	BernzO				5	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Berven				19	1⅛	1½	1⅛	+ ⅛
	2½	BethCp			7	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	6⅛	Beverly	.24	2.0	12	87	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
	8¼	BicPen	.48	4.5	7	x10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
	1½	Bickfrd	.05e	2.7	10	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	6⅛	BigV Sup	.30	4.1	4	3	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
	2½	BillyKid n			4	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
	14	BinkMf	1.20	7.4	5	x1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
	10⅝	BioRad B n			7	22	18⅛	d10½	10⅝	— ⅛
	10⅝	BioRad A			7	30	11⅛	10⅝	11	— ⅛
	6⅞	Blessng	.66	8.5	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	16½	Blouaf	.72	2.5	7	48	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
	3⅛	BodinAp				15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	13	BoltBer	.40	1.8	14	18	22⅛	22½	22½	— ⅛
	13⅜	BowVal s				1014	17	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
	4⅛	BowlAm	.28	6.1	5	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	2⅜	Bowmar			100	54	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
	17⅛	Bowne	.40b	2.1	6	47	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
	7⅛	BradfdN	.26	2.8	6	122	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
	5⅛	Branlff wt				12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
	17⅛	Brascan	1.20	5.1	12	84	23⅛	23	23½	+ ½
	8⅞	Breeze	.75t	6.8	4	10	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
	10½	BrookeP	s.40	2.0	8	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
	31	BrnFB	1.36	3.3	11	12	42	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
	1⅛	Burgess				8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	9⅛	Burnsin	.40	2.3	7	9	21	20⅛	20⅝	— ½
		— C—C—C —								
	13⅛	CK Pet	.16	.7	26	292	24½	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅝
	5⅛	CDI			3	3	8	8	8	— ⅛
	4½	CHB Fd	.57b	9.9	9	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	3	CMI Cp	.05e	1.5	5	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	9⅛	CRS	.36	2.6	5	284	14⅛	13⅛	14	
	16⅛	CSE	1.40b	6.8	7	6	20⅝	20⅝	20½	
	3	CopleA				5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	17	Calder s	.60	2.5	10	143	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
	31	CalPtC	2	5.2	6	4	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
	22⅛	Camco	.30	1.0	11	18	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
	3⅛	Comnll n			4	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	5⅛	CmpChb g				214	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
	10⅛	CdMarc	s.46			36	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
	9⅛	CdnOcc	s.24			22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
	1⅞	Caressa				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	16⅛	CaroEn	s1.32b	7.1	7	6	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
	39	CaroPL pf	5	11.		z210	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
	2⅞	CarrolDv	.05e	.9	9	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	13⅛	CastlAM	1b	7.2	4	19	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
	9⅞	Cavitrn	.12e	.8	22	11	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
	2½	CelluCft			4	10	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
	25⅛	CenM pf	3.50	12.		z50	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
	5	CentSe	.70e	8.5	7	u	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
	5	CtryFa	.10e	1.6	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
	15⅛	Cenvill	1.40	4.8	5	94	29	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
	4⅛	Cetec	.12	2.3	7	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	1	ChampHo				221	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	14½	ChmpPd	s.72	4.3	7	16	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
	16⅛	ChrtMd s			11	10	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	
	5	ChrtM pf	.75	12.		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
	14⅛	ChiRv	1.60	9.9	12	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
	15⅞	ChiefDv g				326	32	30⅛	32	+ ⅞
	6⅛	ChildWld			8	27	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	4⅛	ChilmCp	.30	4.4	7	96	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+1⅛
	9⅛	CircleK	s.68	5.7	7	93	12	11⅛	11⅛	
	8⅛	Citation	.56	5.1	7	118	11⅛	10	11	+ ⅝
	19	CitBkNJ	2	9.1	4	4	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
	12½	CityGas	1	5.7	7	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
	3⅛	Clabir	.24	4.8	8	17	5	5	5	— ⅛
	10⅞	Clarmt	.58e	3.9		2	15	15	15	
	4½	ClarkC	.34e	6.8	5	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
	7⅛	Clarostat			13	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
	13½	Claus s	.72	4.9	6	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
	5⅛	Cohu	.16	2.8	8	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	13⅞	Colemn	1	7.0	6	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	3	ColCml				34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	32⅛	Cominc	g4.40			122	49⅛	46⅛	49⅛	+3⅛
	15⅛	ComAll	.50	2.3	7	8	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
	16⅛	ComMtl	.60b	2.1	5	47	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+1⅛
	22⅛	Comdint s			10	426	34⅛	33	34⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅛	Compo	.20	5.0	8	10	4	4	4	— ⅛
	3⅛	CompuD			6	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
	1⅞	CompInv			3	9	2⅛	2	2⅛	
	1⅛	ConcrdF				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	9⅛	Condec	.33t	2.2	18	47	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
	6⅛	ConHm	1.53t	15.	6	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	3⅛	Conroy	.16	3.6	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
	10⅛	CnsOG s			26	392	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
	9⅛	ConsRef	.80	4.8	10	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
	3⅛	ContMtl			5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
	1⅛	CoopJr				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
	14½	Cornlius	.80	5.3	7	21	15⅛	14⅛	15	
	2	CrestFo			5	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	10	CrestO	.20	1.3	17	35	16⅛	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
	21⅛	Crompt	1.80	4.9	3	20	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
	26⅛	CrossAT	1.60	4.3	10	13	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
	17⅛	CwnCP	s.88a	3.1	2	48	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
	16⅛	CwnCP B	n.80a	3.5	2	13	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
	24	CwnCP pf	1.92	6.3		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—1
	12⅛	CrutcR	.36	1.8	26	42	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
	21⅛	CrystlO	.50	1.3	8	196	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
	13⅛	CubicCp	.60	4.0	6	41	15	14⅛	15	
	16¼	Curtice	1.10b	6.6	5	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Cyprus				5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Cyprus pf	1.70	12.		66	14	14	14	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
5⅜	3⅛	DCL			14	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	1⅞	DWG	.29t	12.	4	33	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
25½	9	Damson				304	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	DataAc	.73t	6.1	7	84	12⅛	11⅞	12	
23⅛	10⅛	Datapd	.30	1.9	16	83	16⅛	16	16½	+ ⅛
44¼	11½	DayMn	.75e	2.3	8	234	33	32¼	33	+1⅜
3	1⅛	Decorotr	.24	9.4	21	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
60	28⅛	DelaIO	s.10	.2	92	132	53⅛	53	53⅛	
14	7⅛	DelIwdF	.72	5.6	4	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
24	19⅛	Deposltr	1.60	7.4	4	4	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	DesgnJw			9	23	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	7½	DevCp s			3	58	u15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ⅝
23⅛	14⅛	DevonGp			6	z2180	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	4⅛	Dialcon			20	256	u16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅝
2	1⅛	DisFab				3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅛	2⅜	Dixlco	n.07t			5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
75½	33	DomeP g				887	u76⅛	73⅞	75½	+1⅜
24⅛	18⅛	Domtr g	2			5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
40¼	17½	DorcGs	n.20	.5	10	297	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Downey	.28	3.1	6	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
21¾	10⅛	DrivHarr			3	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	DrFair	.40	4.8	13	36	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	1-16	Dunlop	.09e	5.1	10	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	11	Duplx s	.60	5.1	4	16	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	9	DurTst	.40a	3.3	12	5	12⅛	12	12	
15⅛	5⅛	Dynlctn	.08e	.6	21	844	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
17½	10½	Dynear	s.56	4.6	5	19	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
		— E—E—E —								
5⅝	3⅛	EAC	.36	8.2	5	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19	10	EECO	.28	2.0	8	15	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
42½	19½	EarthRes	1.50b	5.1	7	x81	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	EstnCo	1.20	7.9	5	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
4⅛	2⅛	EazorE	.06t			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
26	12⅛	EDO s	.40	2.9	9	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Ehren				74	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ElAudD				152	3⅛	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
29½	19	Electrsp	1	2.7	8	6	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	ElecAm	s1.40	4.7	6	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
15⅛	7	Elsinor			15	206	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	EmpCarp	s.50	7.5	3	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16⅛	8⅛	EngyRs	.24	1.7	20	41	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Era Ind				19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	8	Espey	.20e	2.8	12	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	EsqRd	.45e	3.2	6	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	EtzLav	.21e	5.3	2	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	EvansAr	s.40b	3.6	7	12	11	10⅞	11	
		— F—F—F —								
21½	9⅜	FPA	.40	2.0	3	6	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8	Fabind	.40	3.4	3	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	FairTex			3	53	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
7	2⅛	FairmC				408	5	4	4	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	FayDrg	.30b	2.9	7	6	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	FedMart				95	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
21	13⅛	FedRt	1.72	9.2	20	x14	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
11	4⅛	FedRes			22	122	7	6⅛	6⅛	
26⅛	17⅛	Felmnt s			20	281	24⅛	23⅛	24	+ ½
23⅛	16	FinGen	.48b	1.8	9	22	21⅛	21½	21⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	11⅛	FtSLSh	1b	5.3	7	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
11	7⅛	FischrP	.53t	5.9	7	9	8⅛		9	+ ⅛
23⅛	17½	FitchGE	2.40	11.	5	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Flagg			12	4	7⅛	7½	7½	
38	19½	FlightSfty	.16	.4	24	165	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
3	2	FloCap			13	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	7⅛	FlaRck	.24	2.5	4	23	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
52⅛	17	FlowGen			27	74	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Flowers	.50	3.8	7	26	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
24½	17½	FlukeJ			14	20	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	FooteM	.40e	4.2	14	32	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
48	28	Foote pf	2.20	6.6		1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
42	35½	FordCan s			31	z240	37⅛	37	37	+ ⅛
25⅛	7⅛	ForestLab			17	45	20⅛	19	20⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Francna g				123	17⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
24	8⅛	FrankRt	.22e	.9	32	67	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
10	4⅛	Friona	.40	6.7	4	12	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Frischs	.30b	5.1	4	x10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	FrontA	.20b	1.7	4	71	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	FrontA wt				2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
4⅛	1⅛	GIExpl			8	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6	1⅛	GRI				73	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	GTI	.06e	1.9	5	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7	Garan	.80	8.2	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	16⅛	GatLief	.40b	1.3	12	45	30⅛	29⅛	30	+ ⅛
28⅛	11⅛	GelmSc s			18	5	13½	13½	13½	
7⅛	3⅛	GnEmp	.40	6.0	6	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10½	1	GenExp				15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4	2	GnHous			8	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	2⅛	Genisco			8	34	7⅛	7	7	—1
35⅛	21	Gerber s			19	67	30	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GiantF	1.10	6.8	5	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
21	8⅛	GntYel	s.80e			514	20⅛	19½	20	+1⅛
4⅛	6⅛	Glasrock	.10a	.3	43	20	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
33	22½	Glatflr	1.60	6.5	5	7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
35½	22	Glnmr	.88b	2.9	7	44	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
4	2	Gldblatt				18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	12½	GldNugt			48	493	27⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ½
15⅛	7⅛	GoldWH	.64	4.1	9	109	u16	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	⅜	Goldfield				453	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	⅜	Gdrich wt				4	1⅛	1	1	
28⅛	19⅛	GormR	1.32	6.1	6	4	21⅛	21½	21⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	GouldT	1.36a	10.	4	7	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	GrahMf	.20	.2	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	GrndCtl	.25	3.4	11	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
	6⅛	GreenrA				125	8	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	GtAmInd			13	9	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
24⅛	11⅛	GtBasinP				457	13⅛	12⅛	13	— ⅛
58⅛	29⅛	GtLkCh	.36	.8	17	235	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	—1⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Greenmn			8	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
27	19	GrossT	1.44	5.5	7	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
7	5⅛	GuarBk	n.05r	.8	7	42	6⅛	6	6⅛	
14	8	GuardC	.40b	5.3	8	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Gulfrd	s.60	3.5	3	38	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
30⅛	22⅛	GlfCn g s				2494	29⅛	28⅛	29	
15⅛	7⅛	Gulfstrm			6	31	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
		— H—H—H —								
6⅛	3⅛	Hamptn	.45t	14.	3	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
9½	4⅛	HanSqRt			28	2	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	23⅛	Harind	s.80	2.6	13	35	31⅛	30⅛	31	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Harvey			4	20	5⅛	5	5½	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Hasbro			2	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	HawaiA				4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	5	HlthCh s			53	114	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	HelthM	.35	4.3	5	24	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	HeinWr	.40b	5.7	6	13	7	7	7	
18⅛	4⅛	Heinick	.18	1.5	10	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	HeltmMts				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	6	HIGInc	.12r	1.2	8	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	HillrAv			13	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Hofman	.20	7.6	11	x3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	7⅛	HollyCp			11	49	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Hormel	s.84	5.9	4	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	14	HornH s			19	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	HospMt	.60	4.5	25	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
24½	18⅛	Hotel	wi2.40	9.8	9	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	HousRn	s.60	8.6	3	4	7	7	7	
4⅛	2⅛	HouseVl			7	7	2½	2½	2½	
37⅛	16⅛	HouOM	.80	2.9	14	1486	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
29	17⅛	HouO pf	1.49	6.8		114	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
25½	15½	Howel s	.40	2.0	3	46	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Howell	.10e	3.2		24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
27⅛	10⅛	HowelPt n				157	19½	18⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
34	24⅛	HubelB	1.92	6.6	7	8	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
39	12⅛	HuckMf	.40	1.8	14	19	u39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	21⅛	HudBG g	s.57	2.0		171	29	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
9½	5⅛	HuntH	.20	2.9	7	12	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
15⅛	10½	HuskyO g				1800	15	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
		— I—I—I —								
9⅛	4⅛	ICH	.20	2.8	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
17½	9⅛	ICM	1.25e	7.9	12	3	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	IFS Ind	.20	2.8	5	36	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
17	10	IMC	.28	2.0	5	26	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
11½	8⅛	IRT Pr	.90	8.6	8	80	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
	9-16	ITI				1	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
2⅛	1⅛	ImpGp	.14e	6.6	7	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Impind s			3	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	29⅛	ImpOil	g1.40			2004	40⅛	38⅛	40⅛	+1
2⅛	⅜	InflightSv				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
33⅛	18⅛	Instron	.40	1.6	6	11	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
11½	3⅛	InstrSys			10	119	9⅛	9	13-16	
17⅛	7⅛	IntegRes			8	34	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
22⅛	9	IntCtyGs	s.32			567	16⅛	15⅛	16½	+ ⅛
18½	8⅛	Intrmk	s.76b	1.2	3	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	IntBknt			7	32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	5⅛	IntCtrls			8	34	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1⅛	9-16	IntFdSvc				14	⅜	11-16	⅜	+1-16
7⅛	3⅛	IntProt	.30	5.2	5	19	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	InvestFla			5	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38⅛	20⅛	Ionics			9	11	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
24⅛	9	IroqBrd	.40	2.2	22	13	12⅛	12⅛	12½	
		— J—J—J —								
5½	4⅛	Joclyn	.40b	8.2	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	Jacobs	.50	3.5	7	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Jensen			6	16	4	4	4	
8⅛	4⅛	Jetero	.10e	1.5	9	37	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6	1⅛	Jetronic			7	32	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	JohnPd	.18t			7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅛	7⅛	JuniperP			14	190	15⅛	14½	14⅛	— ⅛
		— K—K—K —								
10	5	KTelin	.48	3.8	27	254	u10½	9	10½	+1⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Kallstad n			13	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	30½	KnGs pf	4.50	13.		z10	36	36	36	— ½
6⅛	3¼	KapakT			11	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅛	11⅛	KayCp	.75b	3.9	32	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	11⅛	KenaiCp			16	103	24	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	Kenwin	.80a	7.8	5	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Key Co	.30	4.4	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
25	8⅛	Key Ph	n.03b	.2	76	17	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
1½	11-16	Kidde wt				1	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
4⅛	2	KinArk			8	11	2⅛	2½	2½	
32⅛	15⅛	KingRad	.40	1.7	7	x180	23	20⅛	23	+2⅛
120	23⅛	KirbyEx			18	21	115	109	112⅛	+2⅛
4⅛	1⅛	KleerVu			10	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	Kleinerts				4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	14⅛	Knogo n			17	34	24⅛	24½	24⅛	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
4⅛	2⅛	LSB	.19t	4.5	8	42	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	LaBarge	.06	3.0	11	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
10⅛	2⅛	LakeSh g				178	8	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
19	7⅛	Landmk				139	9	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	LazKap	n.40	3.0	5	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
20	14⅛	LeaRnl	s.60	3.0	8	11	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	LeePh			28	13	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
19⅛	12	LehighP			4	15	18⅛	18	18	— ½
5⅛	1⅛	LelsureT			3	40	2	1⅛	2	
8⅛	4⅛	LibtyFb	.56t	12.	4	1	4½	4½	4½	
12	7⅛	Liehtolr	.30	3.0	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	LincAm			19	148	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	LloydsE				64	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Lodge	.12e	2.7	10	48	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
31	17½	Lohmn	1.20	5.1	9	6	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	15⅛	LoewT wt				44	47	46½	47	
22⅛	11⅛	Lopicon	.10e	.5	10	5	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	LoGen	s.56	5.0	8	3	11⅛	d11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Lydall	.70	9.8	8	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
6	3½	LynchCp			4	91	5⅛	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Lynnwear				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
15⅛	5⅛	MCO Hldg			6	615	13	12⅛	13	
9⅛	7⅛	MCO Res				143	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	
7	3⅛	MPO			21	37	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ½
9	3½	MacAnFor			11	109	u 9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Macks	.20	1.6	12	x20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Macrod			54	408	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14	MaPS	1.92	11.	5	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Magood			12	14	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	MonrC	s.50	3.6	11	49	14⅛	14	14	
4 5-16	1	Marinda			7	181	1 11-16	1 9-16	1 11-16	+ ⅛
21⅛	16½	Marm pf	2.25	11.		8	20⅛	20½	20½	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	MrshF			1	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	5⅛	Marshin	.46t	4.7	7	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	MartPr	.20t		73	336	7⅛	7	7	— ½
13½	4½	Masind				276	5⅛	5	5½	+ ⅛
29	17	MtlRsh	.12	.5	17	32	26⅛	26½	26⅛	+ ⅛
18	15⅛	Matrix s			18	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	MaulTec	.14	3.6	5	20	4	3⅛	3⅛	
⅛	⅛	McCro wt				3	5-16	5-16	5-16	
17⅛	5⅛	McDow	n.13t	1.8	46	31	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	McKeon			4	26	4⅛	4	4	
26⅛	12⅛	Means	1.32	7.1	6	57	19	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Medalst	.36	6.0	4	149	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
29⅛	20⅛	MedioG	.84	2.9	8	8	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Meenan	s.24	1.7	6	3	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	MegoInt	.28	5.7	7	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	MEMCo	1.04	9.5	5	5	11⅛	11	11	
10⅛	7⅛	MetPro	s.20	2.0	10	14	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
13⅛	8⅛	Metex	.40	3.9	11	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
35	19⅛	Metpth	.32	1.8	43	46	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Metrocar			21	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅛	MichGen			6	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
21	7⅛	MchSug	.40a	2.0	9	74	20⅛	19½	19⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	MidldCo	.30	2.4	5	1	u12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	7⅛	MidlGls	.40b	4.6	12	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
12½	8⅛	Miller H			10	4	12½	12	12	+ ⅛
70⅛	54	MinP pf	7.36	11.		z5830	65⅛	65	65⅛	+3⅛
92	61	MinP pf	8.90	12.		z60	78	74	74	—3
7⅛	3½	MissnIT			2	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24½	22	MichIE	s.20	.6	15	336	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
24⅛	13⅛	MiteCp	.40	3.6	6	24	16½	15⅛	16½	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	MonMg	.44	9.0	5	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
42⅛	30	MonP pf	4.40	13.		z10	35	35	35	
43⅛	35⅛	MonP pf	4.50	12.		z200	37	36½	37	—1⅛
11⅛	9⅛	MoogB	n.40b	3.4	9	23	u11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
11½	10	Moog A n				107	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	MtgGth	1.03e	8.6	9	78	u12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
7	2⅛	MortnSh	.08t		11	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	23	MtVMtl	1.20	5.2	3	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
7½	3⅛	Movielab	.52t	7.7	6	30	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
		— N—N—N —								
19	12⅛	NFC	.20	1.3	16	74	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Narda	.28	1.8	10	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17½	10⅛	NCnvSt	.60	4.5	7	x1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8	NatEdu	1.05t	8.4	7	81	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+1
24⅛	13⅛	NtHItE			8	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	1⅛	NKinney				74	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	NtParag				12	13	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	NtPatent				94	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
11	5	NtSecR	.60a	5.6	9	27	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11	3⅛	NtSilvr				1	6⅛	6	6½	
14⅛	5⅛	NelsLB	.42t	9.2	6	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	17⅛	NHamp	1.20	4.5	7	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Nidria	.06e	3.7	12	71	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
38½	13⅛	NMxAr	.30	1.1	50	23	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ½
8½	5⅛	NProc	.60	9.8	7	22	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
27	18	NYTim	.90	3.8	8	6	24	24	24	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	NewbE	.50	5.1	10	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18⅛	10⅛	Newcor	.66	4.1	5	16	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Nexus			10	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
29	17	NiagFSv	.94	4.9	4	4	19	19	19	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	Noelind			4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Nolex			19	9	3	2⅛	2⅛	
31⅛	9⅛	Norin	.60	1.9	9	8	u31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Nerl pf	1.50	9.4		59	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Nortek	.08	1.4	5	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
30½	15½	NoARoy	.28	1.0	11	38	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	—
24⅛	10⅛	NoCdO g			26	59	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8½	NoestBk	1.08	9.7	4	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
16½	7⅛	NuclDta			6	78	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
46	21⅛	Numac	g.20			156	30⅛	29⅛	30	+ ½
		— O—O—O —								
12⅛	3⅛	OEA	.28e	2.4	11	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅛	12⅛	Oakwd	.12b	.8	6	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
12½	8	OhSealy	s.72	7.8	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
75½	31⅛	OOkiep	.31e	.6	7	z500	50⅛	48	50⅛	+3
21⅛	8⅛	OrioleH	1a	5.0	4	33	20⅛	19½	20	+ ½
5⅛	2⅛	Ormand			11	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Orrox n			9	7	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	OxfordFt			2	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	OzarkA				37	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
		— P—Q —								
1⅛	½	PNBMt wt				8	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
16	10½	PGEpfA	1.50	11.		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	PGEpfB	1.37	11.		5	12½	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
13½	8⅛	PGEpfD	1.25	10.		8	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
27½	17	PGEpfW	2.57	11.		24	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	PGEpfV	2.32	11.		39	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	PGEpfT	2.54	11.		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
23⅛	17½	PGEpfS	2.62	11.		21	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
25½	15½	PGEpfR	2.37	11.		22	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
21⅛	13⅛	PGEpfP	2.05	11.		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
21⅛	13⅛	PGEpfO	2	10.		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	PGEpfM	1.96	11.		23	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	PGEpfL	2.25	11.		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	PGEpfK	2.04	11.		18	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	31	PacLt pf	4.50	11.		z1400	40⅛	39⅛	40	+ ½
49	32½	PacLt pf	4.75	11.		z100	41½	41½	41½	
54	37	PacPL pf	5	12.		z325	41½	41½	41½	— ½
29	17⅛	PacTrst	1.20	5.5	10	56	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
31⅛	12	PageP g n				165	24½	24	24⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	26	PallCp	s.44	1.2	19	13	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	PalomrF			4	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
30½	18⅛	Paradyn s			27	116	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	ParkEl	.60a	4.4	1	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
14⅛	5	ParkEl			5	35	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
42⅛	22	Parsons	s 1	2.8	12	145	36	35½	36	+ ½
2⅛	5⅛	PatFash	.10e	1.3	4	1	7½	7½	7½	
16⅛	9	Patagon	.38t	3.0	7	956	u17	14⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	PatPtl wt				22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	PearTu	.40	4.4	6		9	9	9	+ ⅛
26⅛	14⅛	PenEM	.80a	3.6	8	2	22⅛	22½	22½	— ⅛
16	11⅛	PenTr	1.20	8.5	5		14	14	14	
4½	2⅛	PECp	.10t	28.	53	34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	18	PenRE	1.90	8.0	10	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	PenobS	.28	3.9	4	17	u 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	PenrIl n	.15	1.5	8	11	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	1	Pentron								
33⅛	12½	PepCom	.80	2.4	12	234	u34	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	11⅛	Perini	.40	2.7	8	13	15	14⅛	14⅛	
11⅛	9⅛	PerryDr	n.28	2.8	7	13	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	11⅛	PetLew	s2.16t	9.7	11	264	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	PetLe pf	1.65	12.		32	13⅛	13	13	
8⅛	6⅛	PhilLD	.52t	8.3	3	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2	Phoenix			53	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
17½	7⅛	PicNPay	.32	3.0	6	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8½	3⅛	PionrSys			8	74	6	6	6	+ ⅛
5½	2⅛	PionrTx	.38t			2	2	2	2	— ⅛
17⅛	10½	PitWVa	.54a	9.3	7	6	2	2	2	
50⅛	38⅛	PitDM	1.60	3.5	5	6	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	27	Pittway	1.65	5.4	6	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3⅛	Pizzain			7	18	4⅛	4	4⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	PlacrDv g s				95	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Plantind			21	58	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	PlyGm	.40	4.4	5	15	9	9	9	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Poloron				11	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
24	13⅛	PostCp	.50	3.0	8	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ½
30⅛	15⅛	PrairleO g				18	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
21⅛	11⅛	PrattLmb	1.10	5.4	12	57	20⅛	20⅛	20½	— ½
41	23⅛	PrtL pf	2.25	5.4		1	u41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	PrattRd	.30	6.7	6	7	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
26⅛	16½	PrenHa	1.48	6.8	8	43	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PresRtB	.20	6.7	2	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	PrpCT	1.52e	7.4	13	3	u20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
12½	8⅛	ProvGas	1.20	10.	7	12	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	PrudBld	.24	7.1		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
44½	28⅛	PSCol pf	4.25	11.		z75	39	39	39	+1
24⅛	15½	PuSP pfC	2.34	12.		3	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
28	17⅛	PuSP pfD	2.34	12.		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	9	PuhleH	.32	1.9	4	22	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	PuntoG			4	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8	Punta pf	1.10	9.9		9	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	Qualinn	n.50	6.3	4	14	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
13½	6⅛	Quebcr	g.25e	2.6	4	3	9½	9½	9½	
		— R—R—R —								
9	3⅛	REDM			7	20	6½	6⅛	6½	
4	2⅛	RET				3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
46½	37⅛	RET pf	4.38	9.6		2	45⅛	45½	45½	
21⅛	12⅛	RHMed	.20a	1.1	8	3	18	18	18	
3⅛	1½	RPS			35	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	RSC	.10	2.5	10	5	4	4	4	
8⅛	5	Rogan	.10e	1.3	9	54	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
28⅛	15	Rnch s	.25	1.1	16	58	22½	21⅛	22⅛	+1
35⅛	15⅛	RangrO s				2802	u36	33⅛	36	+2⅛
33⅛	21½	Ransbrg	s 1	3.2	7	51	31⅛	30⅛	31	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	RapAm wt				87	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2	RathP			43	8	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	16⅛	Raylnd	.52	1.8	17	x53	30	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Reading				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17	REInv	2.20	9.4	10	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	RtIncT	.95e	14.		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅜	Redlaw				23	⅞	d13-16	13-16	—1-16
15⅛	13⅛	RegalB	s.64	4.7	7	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9½	4⅛	RepGyp	s.24	4.6	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
55	35½	RepNY	2.52	4.7	4	44	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛	+ ½
24⅛	15	RNY pf	2.12	10.		5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
20	12	ReshCot	.32	1.8	11	254	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
51½	20⅛	Resrt A			5	1894	36	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	7½	Resrt wt				646	9½	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
74	29	Resrt B			7	z3400	43½	41½	42⅛	+1⅛
4⅛	2	RestAssc			5	40	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	5⅛	RexNore			12	8	6½	6½	6½	
38⅛	18	RialOil n			19	61	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	RibletP	.12	3.0	3	7	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
32⅛	21⅛	RioAlg	g1.50			5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ½
13⅛	3⅛	Robntch				20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Robtin	.12	2.3		17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
20½	11½	Rockway	1b	7.5	6	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	17	Rogers	.12	.6	12	46	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
8	4⅛	Rossmr			31	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	RoyPalm				4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Rudick	.42e	4.2	5	107	10	10	10	
10⅛	6⅛	Rudick pf	.84	5.6		6	10	10	10	
15⅛	10	Russell	.56	3.8	6	28	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
		— S—S—S —								
14⅛	9	SGL	.30b	2.8	6	2	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SMD			5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	4	SSP			4	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Salem	.40a	2.5	9	x1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
7⅛	2	SCarlo	.07r	1.2		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	SDgo pf	.88	10.		20	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+1
9⅛	6	SDgo pf	.90	10.		22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ½
11	7	SDgo pf	1	10.		18	10	9	10	+1⅛
76½	51	SDgo pf	7.80	13.		z1000	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅛
24	15	SDgo pf	2.47	12.		7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
25½	19⅛	SFrRE	1.76	6.8	16	28	u26	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
3	11-16	SFRE wt				76	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	17	SanJW	1.75	7.8	6	5	u22⅛	22½	22⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Sandgte	.50	8.7	8	x1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7	3	Sargent n				73	6	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
9⅛	7	SoundrL	s.30	3.4	5	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
6	2½	ScheibE			4	24	3⅛	3⅛	3	+ ⅛
28⅛	16½	Schnult	1a	3.5	5	10	u28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
17½	3⅛	Schiller	.10e	.8	8	23	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Schrodr			6	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	SciMgt	.10	3.6	7	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
60⅛	39½	Scope	.65	1.1	8	5	59	58⅛	58⅛	— ½
96½	32	ScurryR g			16	z186	88⅛	87⅛	87⅛	—1⅛
19½	16⅛	SbdAM	.40	2.3	5	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
12⅛	11½	Sealect s			7	31	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
4⅛	3	Seapt pf	.28k			z200	3½	3½	3½	
5	2⅛	SecCap			9	21	3⅛	3½	3½	
20¼	10⅛	SelsDel s			13	50	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	Selas	.40	5.4	7	12	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13	5⅛	Semtch	.34b	3.4	17	20	10	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Srvisco	.44	6.5	4	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Servo			11	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	SharsS	.60e	9.1	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅛	5	Sharon	.36	4.7	13	41	7⅛	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
6	4⅛	Shawin	.40	8.2	4	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	SheltrR			5	2	3	3	3	
5⅛	3⅛	Shopwell	.10e	2.8	7	35	5⅛	5	5½	+ ⅛
25⅛	14½	Showbt	1	5.4	7	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14½	Sierrcn	s.30	1.9	12	x7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
12	6⅛	Sitco	.32	4.3	7	2	7½	7½	7½	
8⅛	5½	Sikes A	.40a	4.6	3	41	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Silvrcst				4	5½	5⅛	5½	
8⅛	3	Solitron			11	129	5⅛	5	5⅛	
9⅛	5½	Soundsn	.20	3.2		28	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	SCEd pf	1.02	11.		137	9⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
12½	7½	SCEd pf	1.06	10.		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12	7⅛	SCEd pf	1.08	10.		3	10⅛	9⅛	10½	
20⅛	15⅛	SCEd pf	1.30	6.5		x1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	SCEd pf	2.30	11.		301	21½	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	SCEd pf	2.21	10.		x2	21⅛	21½	21½	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	SwFlBk	.60	7.2	5	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14	6⅛	Spector	.43e	5.6	6	15	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4	Spectro	.19t	2.9		27	6½	6½	6½	
5⅛	2½	SpedOP	.20r	5.7	9	9	3½	3½	3½	
7⅛	3⅛	Spencer	.20	3.1	9	121	7	6½	6½	— ⅛
30⅛	18⅛	StCoasa	1.60	5.5	9	1	29	29	29	+ ⅛
26	11½	StdMetl				75	21⅛	20½	21⅛	+1⅛
23½	10⅛	StProd	1	7.8		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
33	21⅛	StdShr	2.14t	8.0	5	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Stange	.20	2.1	13	298	u 9½	9	9½	+ ½
16⅛	10⅛	StanAv	.88	6.4	7	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Stanwd			4	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	StarSup	.80	7.0	3	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Steelmt	.20b	2.9	4	9	9⅛	9⅛	9½	
23½	17⅛	StepnCh	.92	5.3	7	4	17½	17½	17½	
1⅛	⅜	SterlBcp wt				9	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
2⅛	1	SterlEl			9	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Stevknit				5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
28½	13⅛	StrutW	.30b	1.2	29	13	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	SueAnn	.24b	8.3	5	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	SumitEn	n.20	1.2	16	14	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Sunair	.70e	5.7	7	32	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
96¼	25⅛	Sundnc	.04e	.8		972	84⅛	79⅛	84⅛	+4⅛
10	7⅛	SunJr	s.40	4.8	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	SupFdS	.40b	2.9	7	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11	3⅛	SupInd	.06t			13	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
11½	6½	SupSurg	.36	4.2	5	28	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
44⅛	34⅛	Supron s			35	195	42⅛	41⅛	42	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Susquen			34	15	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	Susqh pf	1	13.		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5	Synlay	.32b	3.8	7	11	8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
44⅛	30⅛	Syntex	1.30	3.4	10	734	39	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
26	18⅛	Sysco	.52	2.1	8	76	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	10⅛	SystEng			12	153	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	SysPln	.24	3.0	6	82	8⅛	8	8	
		— T—T—T —								
9⅛	3⅛	TEC	.08	1.3	11	9	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
4	1⅛	TFI			5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	8	TIE s			26	42	8½	8⅛	8½	
22⅛	13⅛	TabPd	.30	1.2	6	11	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
16	9⅛	TandB	.40	2.5	7	7	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
9	3⅛	Tannet	.28b	6.8	5	25	4⅛	4	4⅛	
13⅛	9½	Tasty	1.20b	9.1	20	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	TechSym			9	78	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6	TechOp			9	38	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ½
2⅛	1⅛	TechTp			42	23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9½	4½	Tectrol	.28	4.1	6	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
84⅛	37⅛	TejonR			69	15	72	70½	72	
35⅛	18⅛	Telflex	.50	2.0	9	18	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	7⅛	Telscl			9	44	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	TerraC			10	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	TetraT				9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	TexasAir	.16	1.9	1	132	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅜	TharCp				45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅛	Thortar	.08e	2.7	7	3	3	3		
27⅛	19½	Thrftm	1.40	5.7	3	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
9½	3⅛	Tidwell			8	43	8⅛	8	8½	— ⅛
31⅛	16⅛	TolPet	s.48		13	304	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	TotPet wt				41	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	TownCtry			8	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22⅛	12⅛	Towner	s.67e	4.3	54	64	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2½	Trafler	.12	3.1	14	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8½	4⅛	TrnsLux	.10e	1.6	6	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	TranOll	.05e	.4		40	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	TrnsTec	n.28	3.4	9	72	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8½	5⅛	Tradwy	.28	4.5	7	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	TriaCp	.24	3.8		16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
28	8⅛	TriHOil n			41	592	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	21	TriOil pf	1.96	4.7		x6	42	41⅛	42	+ ½
10⅛	5⅛	TubeMx s			8	178	8⅛	8	8½	
31	25	TurnrC	2.20	7.6	5	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	TwinFr	.20	5.5	8	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
15⅛	8½	U&I			50	18	9⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	UNA	.28	6.1	3	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	URS	.40	3.2	11	796	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4	Unimax			5	1	5	5		
7⅛	6⅛	Unimax pf				2	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
23⅛	13	UAirPd	.48	3.9	13	12	17⅛	17	17½	+ ½
5⅛	4	UnAsbst				19	4⅛	4 11-16	4 11-16	
17½	10	UnCosF	.72b	6.0	6	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
7⅛	4	UNatCp			11	13	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12½	7⅛	UnRItT	.99e	9.9	10	12	10	10	10	
5⅛	2⅛	USAir wt				2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16⅛	10	USFiltr	.36	2.3	7	779	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	USRdium			15	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5	UnityB			8	4	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	UnivCla	.05	.8	4	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
28⅛	13⅛	UnivRs	.36	1.2	16	401	u30⅛	27	29⅛	+2⅛
		— V—V—V —								
13½	7⅛	Valmac	.20t			22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	Valspar	.44	6.0	6	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	ValueL	.07e	1.9		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
23⅛	13⅛	VermtA	.32b	2.2	6	1	14½	14⅛	14½	
12⅛	5⅛	Vernitrn	.10	1.0	7	110	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11⅛	7½	Vicon n			8	14	9⅛	9½	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	VintageE			6	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	6⅛	Vishay	.53t	5.3	8	7	10	10	10	
7⅛	4⅛	VisualG	.20	2.9	11	14	7	6⅛	7	
6⅛	4	ValMer	.12e	2.0	9	12	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13	7⅛	Voplex	.52	5.5	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
6⅛	2	WTC				6	2½	2½	2½	
9⅛	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	5.0	6	11	8	7⅛	8	
37⅛	14½	Walnoco	s.12	.4	41	1085	33	31⅛	32⅛	+2⅛
33⅛	13⅛	Walbr	n.16e	.7	9	12	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
25	18	Walco	.80b	4.2	5	5	19	18⅛	19	
7⅛	4	WallcS	.28	4.8	4	15	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
40	17	Wang B	.16	.5	21	235	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	18⅛	Wang C	s.06	.2	20	19	23⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	WardsCo	.20	1.8	4	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	WshHm				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25⅛	15⅛	WshPost	.44	2.6	6	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
37⅛	24⅛	WRIT	2.32	6.4	18	4	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Watsco	.30	5.3	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅛	14⅛	Wthfrd	n1.17t	4.0	13	116	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Welman	.06e	1.4		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	8⅛	WeldTu	s.30	2.7	5	7	11	11	11	
36⅛	15⅛	Wstbrn	g s.70	2.4		155	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+1
38⅛	12⅛	WstFin	.52	2.6	3	49	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Whitehall			11	15	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	
18⅛	7	Wichita	.45t	3.0	24	20	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ½
2⅛	1⅛	WillcxG			3	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24⅛	13⅛	Wmhous	.70	3.6	7	88	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	13⅛	Wincarp	.40	2.0	51	28	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	WolfHB	.20e	9.4	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Wdstrm	.60	7.1	4	7	8⅛	8½	8½	
12⅛	6⅛	WkWear	.44	3.6	7	40	12½	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
24	9⅛	WwEngy n			29	221	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	
24½	12	Wrathr	.05e	.3		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
6⅛	⅞	WrightH s				228	3 13-16	3 5-16	3⅛	+3-16
18	11	Wynns	s.48	3.3	6	114	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
15	9⅛	WymBn	.72b	5.8	6	6	12⅛	12⅛	12½	
		— X—Y—Z —								
10⅛	4½	Zimmer	.36	5.4	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

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(Continued from Page 15)

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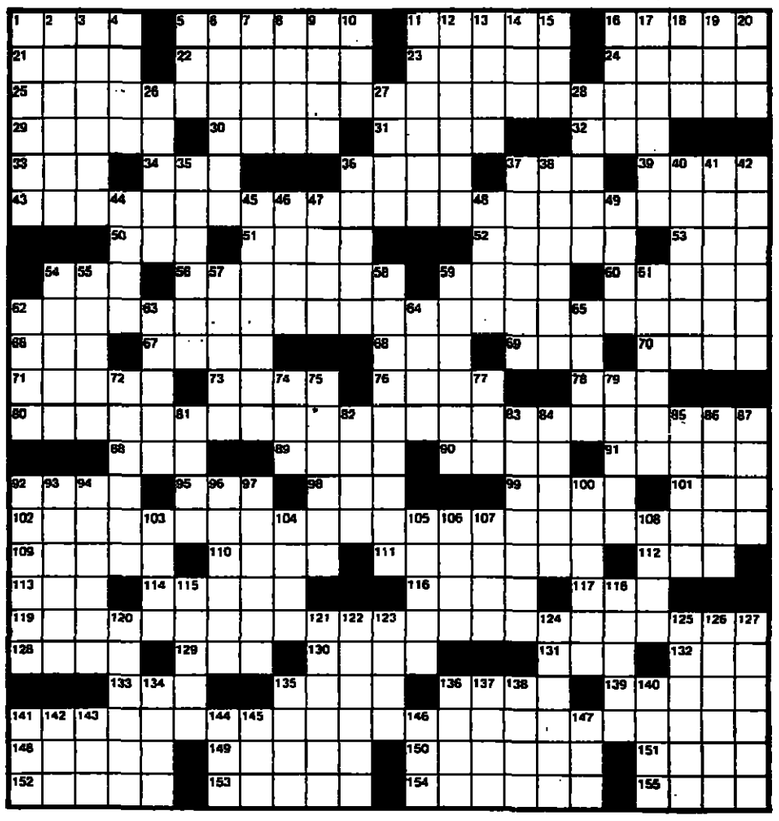
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Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Historic Lines By Anne Fox



ACROSS

1 Pretext
5 Underwater gear
11 Act of 1765
16 Island off Venezuela
21 Acclaim
22 Hag in "Ivanhoe"
23 Of bodily tissue
24 Tutelary deities
25 Boston Tea Party (à la O. W. Holmes)
29 Daughter of Tantalus
30 Flavor
31 Dugout
32 Creek
33 Dr. Rhine's field
34 Cutting tool
36 Acacia or tulip
37 —— bono
39 Meeting: Abbr.
43 Valley Forge (à la T. B. Read)
50 Devilkin
51 Vex
52 Ancient Syrian city
53 —— Moines
54 Type of shoe, for short
56 Barristers, in Brest
59 Malay canoe
60 Appoint summarily
62 Monmouth (à la L. E. Richards)
66 Sandy's word
67 Frosh course
68 Clear
69 Opposite of ant.
70 Carried away
71 Siberian antelope
73 Desserts

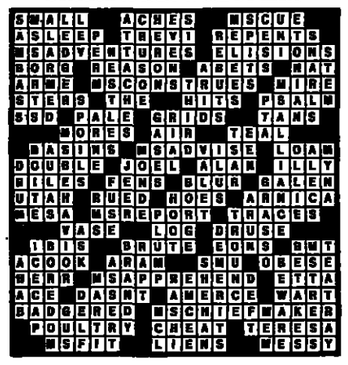
ACROSS

76 Heavyweight champion: 1934
78 Press org.
80 "—— unfuried" (Concord, à la Emerson)
88 Cuckoo
89 Actor Frobe
90 Gobi explorer Hedin
91 Bay
92 B—— Baker
95 Relative of Inc.
98 Fall call
99 Willing
101 Loot for Cortés
102 Lexington (à la J. Parker)
109 Back: Comb. form
110 N.T. book
111 Trains
112 Home: Abbr.
113 Call —— day
114 Soubise, e.g.
116 S.A. cape
117 Johnny Reb's govt.
119 Crossing the Delaware (à la G. E. Woodberry)
128 Certain age
129 Singer Janis
130 Space agcy.
131 Baba
132 Female rabbit
133 Trouble
135 Sully
136 Navy recruit
139 Showy flower
141 Betsy's battle flag (à la M. Irving)
148 Canvas holder
149 Flabbergast
150 Barber's window sign
151 Sharpen
152 Penned
153 Softened
154 Mother——
155 French window

DOWN

1 Earth, e.g.
2 Somewhat tardy
3 Grand Tour site
4 Star in Draco
5 Solicit
6 Cupboard
7 Turkish city
8 Take part in a roleo
9 Vinegar: Comb. form
10 Kind of sack
11 Soprano Eleanor
12 Insectivorous mammal
13 Jal——
14 First name of 76 Across
15 Grand——
16 Fire god
17 Go over again
18 "Faerie Queene" heroine
19 Receptacle for grain
20 Help
26 Obscure
27 Former filly
28 Blue flags, e.g.
35 Hocked
36 Affix, in a way
37 Portuguese poet: 1524-80
38 Restless
40 Phantoms
41 Advance
42 Six-line stanza
44 One of the Durants
45 Sexy literature or art
46 Affluent
47 Excoriate
48 Weird
49 City on the Brazos
54 Mount——, Idaho
55 Caine role: 1966
57 Long watch
58 Basks
59 Soprano Roberta
61 Actor Pat
62 Topgallant
63 Long
64 Harvest
65 Slight
72 Colossi
74 Kind of roll
75 Ships' parts
77 Atlas abbr.
79 Nosed
81 Thread: Comb. form
82 Buccal
83 Foreign and American
84 Tangle
85 Run off
86 Ciphers
87 Collar type
92 Devotee
93 Placate
94 ——form (at one's best)
96 Emotional shock
97 Region of India
100 Mexican liquor
103 Conductor Lukas——
104 Salt Lake City team
105 Indistinct vowel sound
106 Indicate
107 Tribunals
108 Russian river
115 With lance in hand
118 Fluffs
120 Peevish
121 Nap
122 Caught red-handed
123 Where the Storting sits
124 Pilgrim——
125 Martin-Preston vehicle
126 External world
127 Sporadic spouter
134 Man, for one
135 Ella's forte
136 —— fide
137 What——? (So?)
138 Honshu city
140 Squeezed (out)
141 —— Gardens
142 Type of drum
143 Imer: Comb. form
144 Son of Noah
145 Ratite bird
146 Bull——
147 Devon river

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

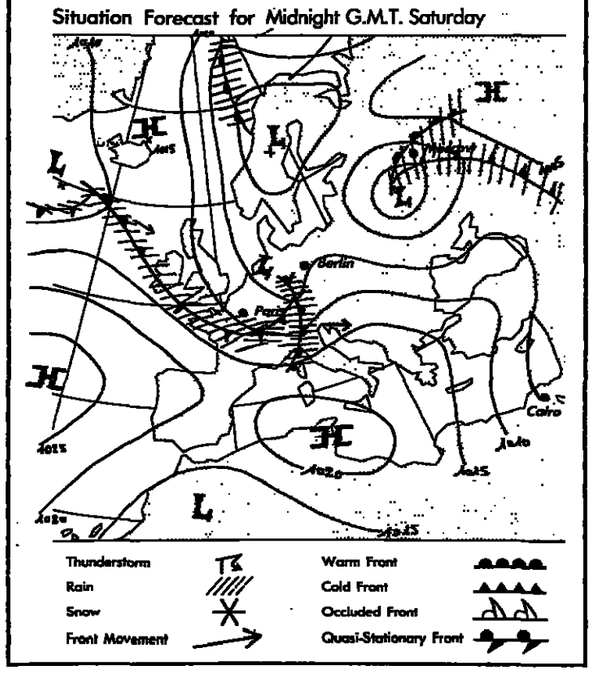


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Fair	MADRID	22	72	Fair
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Showers	MIAMI	29	84	Fair
ANKARA	31	88	Fair	MILAN	24	75	Fair
ATHENS	27	81	Fair	MONTREAL	19	66	Cloudy
BEIRUT	33	91	Fair	MOSCOW	16	61	Showers
BELGRADE	14	61	Overcast	MUNICH	12	54	Showers
BERLIN	14	61	Cloudy	NEW YORK	23	73	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	15	59	Fair	NICE	21	70	Fair
BUCHAREST	28	82	Fair	OSLO	16	61	Showers
BUDAPEST	16	61	Cloudy	PARIS	15	59	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	72	Fair	PRAGUE	14	61	Fair
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Showers	ROME	23	73	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	13	55	Foggy	SOFIA	28	82	Fair
DUBLIN	14	57	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	18	64	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	14	61	Cloudy	TEHRAN	32	90	Fair
FLORENCE	20	68	Rain	TEL AVIV	32	90	Fair
FRANKFURT	15	51	Showers	TOKYO	25	77	Cloudy
GENEVA	12	64	Showers	TUNIS	28	82	Fair
HELSINKI	14	61	Showers	VIENNA	18	64	Cloudy
HOUSTON	37	99	Rain	WARSAW	19	65	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	28	82	Fair	WASHINGTON	32	90	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Fair	ZURICH	13	55	Rain
LISBON	26	79	Fair				
LONDON	14	61	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	31	88	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Chicago Throws Desks Into Battle To Run Reporter Out of City Hall

CHICAGO, June 27 (UPI) — The squeeze is on in the City Hall pressroom and it all apparently is part of the city's continuing feud with the Chicago Tribune.

Reporters have dubbed the pressroom "the battle ground" since Mayor Jane Byrne and her husband-press secretary Jay McMullen, angered by a series of articles critical of the administration, ordered Tribune reporter Robert Davis to clean out his desk and find quarters elsewhere.

When Mr. Davis ignored the ultimatum last weekend and showed up for work as usual Monday, Mr. McMullen, instead of having the reporter forcibly evicted, declared him an unwelcome "squatter" and announced he would grant space to smaller community and special-interest dailies and weeklies.

Added to the roster most recently were the weekly Gay Life; at least two Spanish weeklies, La Raza and El Manana; the black weekly, The New Crusader Newspaper and a German-language daily, Abendpost-Sonntagpost.

The room no longer has any open space. "We've got 14 desks lined up one against the other," said one reporter. "Nobody's moving — they [the desks] just keep coming."

But Mr. McMullen has advised reporters they can expect still more desks, saying that additions will continue until the city is forced to find a new location to house the media.

BOOKS

CHARLIE BOY

By Peter Feibleman. Little, Brown and Co. 362 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by Mel Watkins

TAKE a psychotic killer, a streetwise black teen-ager and an insistently mundane and moralistic New England doctor. Mix them well in the steamy caldron of New Orleans' French Quarter, then add the ominous touch of southern Louisiana's bayou country and the threat of a rapidly approaching hurricane. What sort of fictional concoction are you likely to get? No more, one might justifiably expect, than a sensational, perhaps lurid suspense-thriller. But in the hands of playwright-novelist Peter Feibleman this disparate assemblage has been molded into an arresting tale that provides some striking portraits of both its exotic locale and its somewhat eccentric characters.

Center stage is Josiah Moment, a Boston physician who, at the emphatic urging of his wife and partners, has come to New Orleans for his first medical convention. Moment is a sort of Walter Mitty sans fantasies, a man who has almost never ventured beyond the perimeters of the rigidly conventional. His one passion seemingly is to live a totally ordinary and inconspicuous life, and when we meet him he has been inordinately successful. He is so dull and phlegmatic that upon his signing in at a hotel, the clerk has to "stifle an urge to reach out and shove his fist" in Moment's face "just to see if it would get a rise out of him."

Stupefying Apathy

Initially, even the quarter's glitter and its gaudy nightlife cannot rouse him from his stupefying apathy; he moves through it like a sleepwalker: "If he thought about his first day in New Orleans he could no longer recall which incident came before which, and when he strung all the events together their combined meaning disappeared."

It's only after meetng E.L., a black teen-ager whom he hires as a guide, that Moment begins to shake his lethargy. He had not "been in close contact with a black person before," but from the start he and E.L. hit it off. Moment needs a friend who is familiar with his strange new environment, and he is impressed by E.L.'s stoicism and pride. And E.L. — despite some initial suspicions ("It was not going to be easy," he thinks early on, reacting to one of Moment's frequent naive remarks. "This kind of talk was too young for him.") — ultimately welcomes a relationship with an adult who treats him as an equal.

With E.L. as his guide, Moment loosens up and begins enjoying himself: he telephones his wife and partners to tell them that he will be staying on a few extra days. They, of course, are ecstatic, and quickly suggest that he stay as long as he wishes; at this point Moment begins to come to terms with his own tediousness. He realizes that he "had probably gone from place to place boring people all his life, only up to now he had never known it." He decides that he has been living too cautious a life, and resolves to take some chances.

At this juncture the diverse elements in "Charlie Boy" begin to coalesce. Just as Moment is undergoing a personal crisis, the city of New Orleans is experiencing its own crucible. A killer is on the loose and, as his exploits multiply and rumors about them are inflated, the city's considerable tourist trade begins to suffer. Prodded by the offer of a huge reward, the natives have become obsessed with the thought of capturing or eradicating the killer, whom they call Charlie Boy. Vigilante groups roam the quarter, and the police pick up anyone who even vaguely resembles the crude sketch they've assembled from witnesses' descriptions. Meanwhile, the killer, whose real name is Breaux, is critically ill and hiding out in the center of the quarter. It is Moment, gullible as ever, who is called upon to treat him.

Moment, to Breaux, is simply a "bleeding heart who thought he knew it all already." But the doctor's credulousness is unbounded, and soon he is convinced that there is some doubt about Breaux's guilt and that, at least, he should be guaranteed a fair trial. When the vigilantes step up their search for the killer, Moment and a reluctant E.L. spirit Breaux away from the city. As Moment attempts to arrange for Breaux's safe surrender to the authorities, the trio is pursued by the law as well as by some aroused bounty hunters. Finally, to avoid the pursuers, throwing caution to the wind, as it were, they drive directly into the evacuated area where the storm is expected. There, isolated and forced to confront the very real possibility of imminent death, each character has to ponder his own destiny.

Offbeat Tone

Although the many twists and diversions of its plot sometimes seem to get in its author's way, "Charlie Boy" is an entertaining and facilely written novel. Feibleman's descriptions of the New Orleans setting evoke both the glitter and the seaminess of the city, and his subtle manipulation of shifts in viewpoint gives the narrative an oblique, offbeat tone. The central problem, despite Feibleman's attempts to provide motivational justification, is maintaining belief in Moment's dedication to his mission of assuring that Breaux is brought safely to trial, even after it becomes evident that Breaux is a dangerous psycopath.

What saves "Charlie Boy" finally is the author's sense of humor and his ability to make you care about his characters even when they are engaged in the most improbable activities.

Mel Watkins is on the staff of The New York Times.

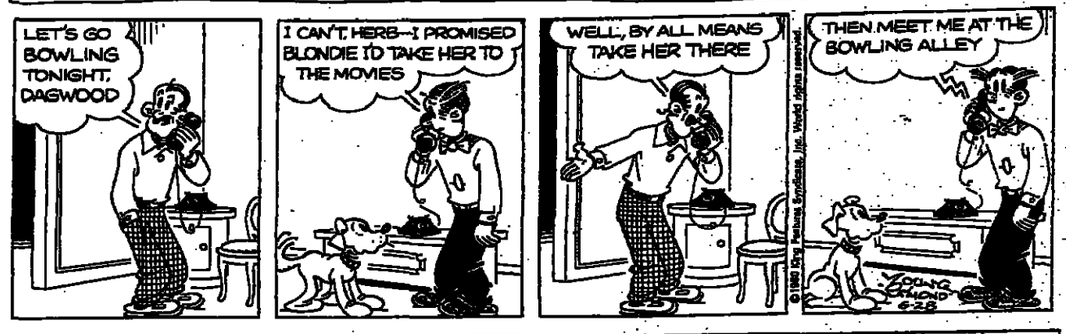
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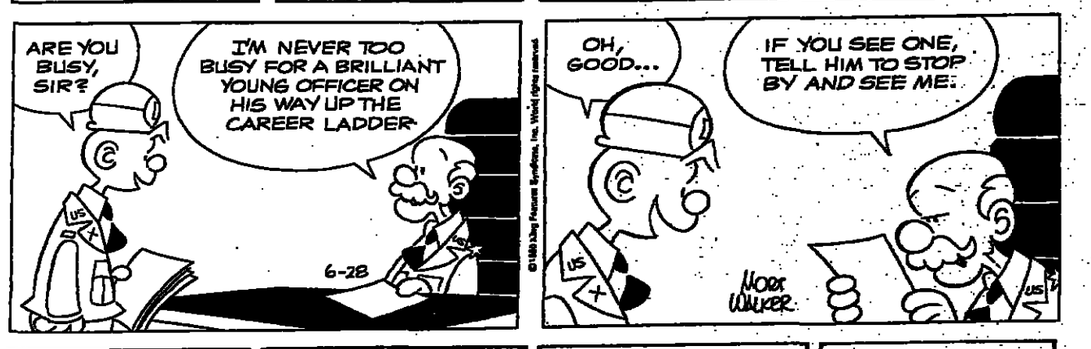
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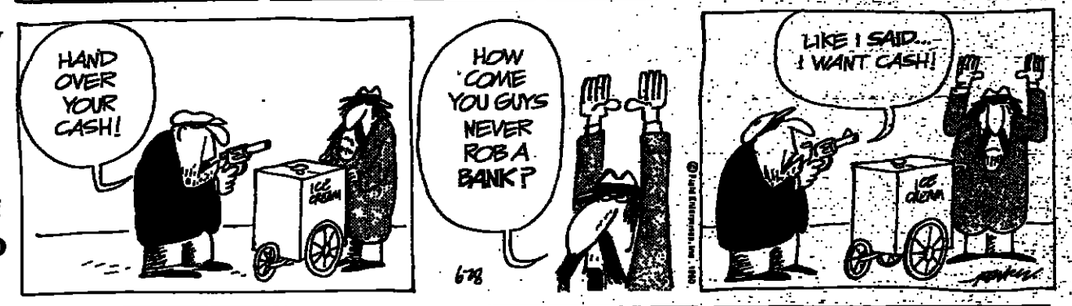
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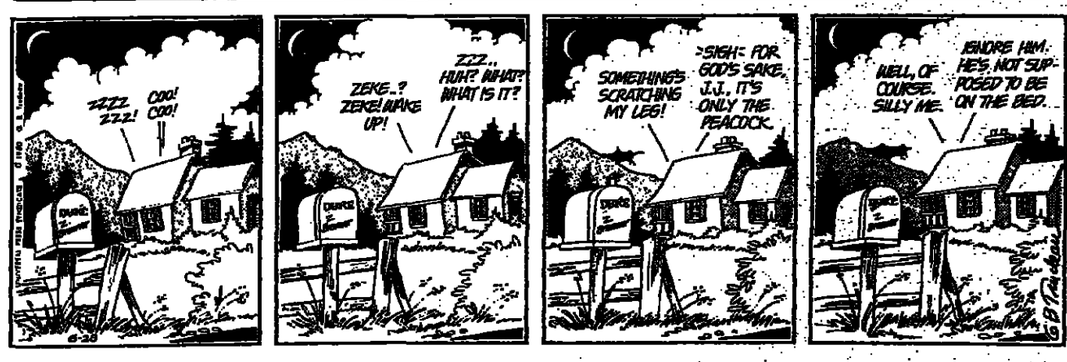
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JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CONIT

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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ____ OF "_____" (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: METAL RODEO FLAXEN EYELET
Answer: This occurs four times in every week! — THE LETTER E

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"HEY, DAD! THEY SAID THEY AREN'T BUMS!"

هكذا من الأصل

4 Women Seeds Fall in Upsets

IMBLEDON, England, June 27) — Four seeded women players defeated in a day of upsets at Wimbledon tennis champions today.

nt form held up once more for men's top seed, Bjorn Borg, who ed Shlomo Glickstein, 6-3, 6-1; Borg, after his fifth consecutive les championship here, now has 30 consecutive matches on the s courts at the All-England , one short of Rod Laver's rd.

e upsets among the women be- when Bettyann Dent downed No. 13 seed, Sue Barker of Brit- 3-6, 7-5, 6-2 — to the groans of partisan crowd on center court.

anne Russell beat 12th seed inia Ruzici, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4. Sue a eliminated 15th-seeded Regi- Marsikóva, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1. All were nd round matches and finished in 40 minutes of each other.

ater, 16th-seeded Sylvia Hanika to 17-year-old Pam Shriver 6-3, 9-7.

e upsets came as Wimbledon ed down in sunshine after three of rain had caused a heavy log of matches. Play started r darkening skies with thunder, the sun came out and more than 00 persons filled the grounds.

org looked full of confidence had no trouble until the third when Glickstein served well and d level with Borg until 5-5.

hn McEnroe, the No. 2 seed, a tougher time before overcom- Terry Rocavert, 4-6, 7-5, 6-7, 7- 3. McEnroe looked nervous and in danger of losing after wast- four set points and losing the set on a tiebreaker. The h, resumed at 2-2 after yester- s interruption, took 3 hours 15 tes to finish.

efending champion Martina ratilova beat Raymi Fox, 6-1, 6- n a 38-minute second round en's match notable for Navra- a's phenomenal accuracy on y kind of stroke. On the last t of the first set, the champion, ing to her left after a Fox h, took the ball four yards out- the court and sent a looping and skimming two feet above grass to drop neatly into the ex- e corner.

acy Austin, the No. 2 seed, cru- past Nerida Gregory, 6-1, 6-2. s Evert Lloyd, twice Wim- on champion and seeded third, whipped Christiana Jolissaint 6-0, 6-1 in her first match of the tournament.

Veteran Rosie Casals was ousted by Tanya Harford, 6-3, 4-6, 8-6 in an exciting match.

Two marathon men's matches, interrupted by heavy rain last night, ended quickly.

Roscoe Tanner, last year's defeated finalist, won a tiebreaker to defeat 19-year-old John Fitzgerald 6-1, 3-6, 6-3, 7-6.

Ilie Nastase defeated Dick Stockton 4-6, 6-2, 5-7, 6-2, 6-2 and then was involved in an incident in which a reporter's glasses were knocked off and smashed.

The Romanian — who has been hounded by the British media this week about his impending divorce from his Belgian wife, Dominique, after he appeared here with British beauty queen Carolyn Seaward — hit a Fleet St. journalist in the face just outside the locker room as he returned from No. 1 court.

Stockton had matched Nastase shot for shot in the final set until he took a tumble at the net at 2-2. He did not win a game after that.

In second round action of men's singles, Peter Fleming defeated Stanislav Birner, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Hank Pfister defeated Bob Lutz, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1; Kevin Curren defeated Brad Drewett, 7-6, 6-7, 6-4, 6-4; Tim Gullikson defeated Kim Warwick, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, 7-6; Nick Saviano defeated Buster Mottram, 6-7, 7-6, 6-3, 4-6, 13-11; and Wojtek Fibak defeated Russell Simpson, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

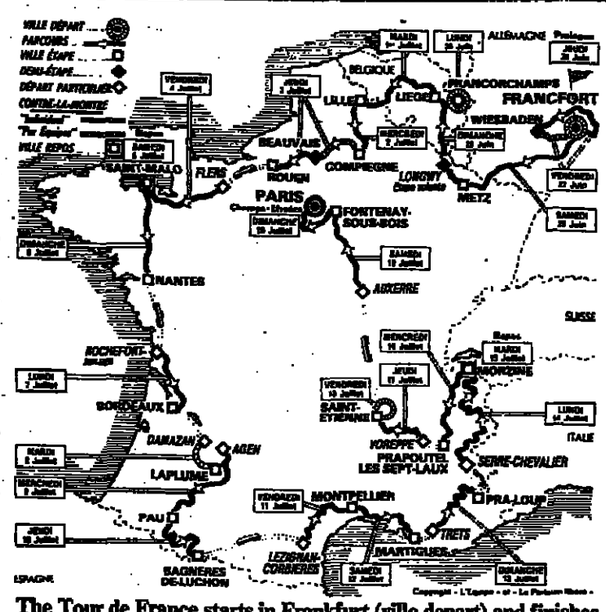
Bruce Manson defeated Ross Case, 7-6, 7-6, 7-5; Brian Teacher defeated Steve Krulevitz, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1; Tom Okker defeated Patrice Dominguez, 7-6, 7-6, 1-6, 2-6, 6-3; Heinz Gunthardt defeated Bill Mayer, 7-5, 6-4, 6-2; Gene Mayer defeated Andrew Jarrett, 6-4, 6-4, 6-1; Stan Smith defeated Peter Feigl, 4-6, 6-1, 7-6, 6-1; and Pat Dupre defeated Cliff Drysdale, 6-2, 6-3, 6-0.

Colin Dibley defeated Geoff Masters, 2-6, 6-2, 7-6, 6-7, 8-6; Victor Pecci defeated Jan Kodes, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; Rod Frawley defeated Tony Graham, 6-7, 2-6, 6-1, 6-2, 13-11; Brian Gottfried defeated Chris Lewis, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Jose Luis Clerc defeated Bernard Fritz, 6-4, 7-6, 3-6, 6-0; and Vitas Gerulaitis defeated Sashi Menon, 6-7, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.

In the only first round game of women's singles, Lesley Charles defeated Julie Harrington, 6-3, 5-7, 6-1.

In second round action, Peanut Louie defeated Ann Kiyomura, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; Sherry Acker defeated Debbie Jevans, 6-1, 3-6, 6-2; Wendy Turnbull defeated Elizabeth Ekblom, 6-1, 6-4; Andrea Jaeger defeated Marita Redondo, 6-2, 6-3; Hana Mandlikova defeated Wendy White, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4; Terry Holladay defeated Sue Mascarin, 6-1, 6-0; Lele Forood defeated Duk Hee Lee, 6-4, 4-1; Betsy Nagelsen defeated Kate Latham, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4; and Kathy Jordan defeated Kay McDaniel, 6-3, 6-1.

Virginia Wade defeated Helena Anliot, 6-1, 6-3; Barbara Potter defeated Renee Blount, 7-6, 7-5; Greer Stevens defeated Marjorie Blackwood, 6-3, 6-1; Pam Teeguarden defeated Marcella Mesker, 6-0, 7-6; Barbara Jordan defeated Kate Brasher, 6-0, 6-0; Dianne Fromholtz defeated Brigette Simon, 6-2, 6-0; and Stacy Margolin defeated Lesley Charles, 2-6, 7-6, 6-3.



The Tour de France starts in Frankfurt (ville depart) and finishes in Paris after proceeding counterclockwise (parcours) around France. The ville etape is the town or city where each day's stage will finish, with a demi-etape — the finish for the first of two stages in one day — scheduled twice. The ville repos is the site of the two days off; races against the clock (contre le montre) are separated into individual tests and tests for teams.

Zoetemelk Counting on Teamwork

By Samuel Abt

FRANKFURT, June 27 (IHT) — Joop Zoetemelk, five times the runner-up in the Tour de France, has been busy doing his arithmetic for this year's race. According to him, his figures may add up to a victory, his first after 10 years of trying.

Few others here seem confident of Zoetemelk's chances against Bernard Hinault, who is seeking his third consecutive victory in the most prestigious of all bicycle endurance races.

But Zoetemelk's theory survived its first test today when, as expected, his Raleigh team won a time trial and, again as expected, took the overall leader's yellow jersey away from Hinault.

The new leader is Gerrie Knetemann, a sprint specialist, who, with Zoetemelk, led the Raleigh team in a 30-mile dash from Wiesbaden to Frankfurt. Raleigh finished in 53 minutes 45 seconds, more than half a minute ahead of Hinault's Renault team.

By finishing second in the field of 13 teams, Hinault's teammates kept him from falling lower than third in the standings. He kept the yellow jersey through the first of today's two stages, an 80-mile romp from Frankfurt to Wiesbaden that ended in a gang finish won by Jan Raas, another sprint specialist with Raleigh and now ranked second overall.

The Dutch team is packed with sprinters and roadmen but has lacked a true captain, an all-around rider strong in the mountains as well as the flat.

Enter Zoetemelk, now 33 years old, who was lured away from his longtime employer, the Mercier team, last winter with visions of victory in the Tour de France because of Raleigh's strength in races against the clock. Under new scoring rules, these time trials carry bonus points unrelated to the actual finishing times.

"I know, man to man, that Hinault is stronger than me," Zoetemelk admits, "but my hope this year is my team."

Then comes the arithmetic: "If I hope to win the tour, I have to be at least equal to Hinault in time when we reach the Alps. If I ride like last year, I don't have to lose more than three minutes to him in the individual time trials," which Hinault dominates.

"If the Raleigh team wins both team time trials, that will balance out the time I expect to lose in the others. So there we are, Hinault and I equal.

"That's my big opoportunity and that's why I switched to Raleigh."

Gains Time

At least for today Zoetemelk was correct in his figuring. He was all smiles after the finish, which left him in fourth place overall, a little more than two seconds behind Hinault, whom he trailed by more than 26 seconds after yesterday's prologue, an individual time trial.

"Anyway," adds Zoetemelk, a Dutchman who lives in France, "my employers understand the realities of our sport. I'm sure I won't be reproached if, by chance, I finish second again."

The next individual time trial is scheduled Monday as the 130 riders head toward France, which they will briefly penetrate tomorrow before moving into Belgium and Luxembourg. Despite some initial complaints from the mainly French racers about their reception in West Germany, the crowds were large and enthusiastic along today's route.

This is the 67th Tour de France, which began in 1903 but was interrupted by both World Wars. This year's edition will cover 2,435 miles, mostly counterclockwise through France, before finishing in Paris on July 20.

Level Start

Unlike last year's race, which moved up the Pyrenees on the first day, the racers will barely meet a strenuous climb for the first two weeks.

Unless somebody gets frisky, the time should pass uneventfully except for each day's lunge for the finish to decide the winner of each stage and perhaps slightly rearrange the overall standings at the top.

Then, on July 10, comes the challenge of the Pyrenees. In a 125-mile race that starts on the flat, the riders will have to climb four major peaks, the least of them nearly 5,000 feet high. "The tour probably won't be won there," Hinault says, "but it can be lost there."

He, like Zoetemelk and most others, believes that the next mountain stages will be decisive. "It's in the Alps that the tour will be played out," Hinault says. The Alps begin with a major climb on July 13, three daunting mountains on July 14 and three more on July 16. To give some rest to the weary, July 15 will be a day off.

If the outcome is still in doubt after the Alps, the race should be settled July 18 in the final time trial. If the two leaders are again Hinault and Zoetemelk, as they have been the last two years, the Raleigh team will be of no help since the trial will be individuals against the clock.

"I'm certainly not going to blush with embarrassment if I finish second a sixth time," Zoetemelk says now.

Ex-Winners Find Happiness at Wimbledon

By Nick Scout

WIMBLEDON, England, June 27 (IHT) — One of the recurring tragedies of sport is the frustration, often embarrassingly evident, that besets the aging athlete as he tries in vain to reach the pedestal one more time: that sad search for the last hurrah.

It is therefore refreshing to note at the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships this year that the quest for another women's singles title by three aging former champions — Evonne Goolagong Cawley, Virginia Wade and Billie Jean King — seems neither sad nor tragic.

"As the time goes by I enjoy it more," Cawley said yesterday after her second-round victory over Jenny Walker, a friend from Australia. "I don't feel as tense as I was even last year. I feel I'm more eager to go out there and get going."

Cawley, still a month away from her 29th birthday but increasingly involved less with tennis and more with family and business concerns, won the singles championship in 1971, a year after first entering the tournament, and was a finalist in 1972, 1975 and 1976. She missed the next year after giving birth to a girl, but returned to reach the semifinals in 1978 and 1979.

This may be Cawley's last Wimbledon, as she makes no secret of her desire to have another child. "Maybe next year," she said. "I don't want Kelly to get too old befre the next one." And she is looking forward to her post-tennis activities on Hilton Head Island, S.C., where she and her husband Roger, plan to build a tennis facility.

Hard to Stop

"I've got the things I want and I'm happy," she said. "I still enjoy playing tennis but I know I won't be playing forever. Naturally I want to have more children. So I'm just trying to play as much as I can while I still enjoy it. It's hard to suddenly stop in something you've been doing all your life. But I've had lots of stops and starts and therefore I'm as keen as ever."

For Wade, the one and everlasting hurrah occurred in 1977, when she rose to the occasion of the Wimbledon centenary to win the singles title over Betty Stove as Queen Elizabeth watched from the royal box.

Until then, Wade was consistently dubbed as the best player never to have won Wimbledon, a label that must have been especially bothersome to a Briton. But now that the curse is gone and objective reached, the big struggle is over. Tennis is fun, even if winning is more fun.

"I want to win it again badly," acknowledged Wade, who will be 35 next month. "It is the one tournament in the year for which I have total incentive. Every Wimbledon feels better for me. I am under control here and am treated as a friend, not as an enemy."

Wade expressed some annoyance, though, at the sketch of her in the Wimbledon program, in which the writer lamented that she was the best that the British had to offer.

"I have been the British No. 1 a long time," she said, "and am proud to be so. But I get a little upset when I get criticized if I don't think I deserve it."

Wade reached the second round with a victory over Ivanna Madruga of Argentina, who had defeated her on clay in the French Open. She faces the prospect of playing Chris Evert Lloyd in the quarterfinals if the seeded players progress according to design.

Although she eliminated Evert in the semifinals in 1977, few believe she can get that far again. An early loss, however, is not likely to deter her from returning.

"Wimbledon is such a great tournament: It leaves all the others just standing in queue," she said. "I have to play here again next year even if it is only to make it 20 years in a row."

One Last Goal

When King was asked if she had any goals left in tennis, she said: "I'd like to win another major tournament before I quit."

There were few who believed she could not do it, even at age 36.

"As you get older, you get better technically," she explained yesterday after defeating Anne Smith in the second round. "I think you lose some speed and sometime you can lose motivation, but after watching Nicklaus this year I'm remotivated."

Jack Nicklaus won the U.S. Open Golf Championship two weeks ago, eight years after his last triumph in the event.

"It's nice to see that it can still happen," King continued. "That putt on the 17th. I will never forget it. The way he stood over the ball. He seemed to be digging deeper and deeper, knowing that the putt would either make or break him."

Last year, King took the women' doubles title with Martina Navratilova, thereby winning her 20th Wimbledon championship and breaking the record of 19 that Elizabeth Ryan had held for 45 years. King won her first title here in 1961, when, in her first Wimbledon at age 17, she won the women' doubles with Karen Hantze. She was not as fortunate in singles that year, losing her first match, but she remembered her debut on center court.

"I lost in the first round to Yola Ramirez," she recalled. "It rained that year and we didn't get on until Wednesday or Thursday and we have to finish the match on the following day. I should have won the first set and lost it. I won the second set easily. The next day we played the third set and she killed me, 6-2, I think. She was seeded fifth that year."

After the last of her six singles titles in 1975, King announced her retirement from singles competition. But she was back in 1977 for the Wimbledon centenary. "I learned that I didn't want to be away from it," she said, "that I wanted to play."

Weaver Agrees To Meet Coetzee For Boxing Title

JOHANNESBURG, June 27 (AP) — Gerrie Coetzee signed a formal contract yesterday to meet World Boxing Association heavyweight champion Mike Weaver in a title fight Oct. 25, the South African Press Association reported.

Meanwhile, retired heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali said in New York yesterday that he had finalized a deal with promoter Don King to fight World Boxing Council Champion Larry Holmes in September.

Holmes and Ali originally had signed to meet in July at Rio de Janeiro, but the bout which was to mark Ali's comeback from retirement, was postponed and no new date or site has been announced.

The South African Press Association said the Weaver-Coetzee bout will be held at Sun City, a resort-casino complex in Bophuthatswana, one of South Africa's independent tribal homelands.

Weaver signed his contract in the United States last week and will earn a $2.2 million purse. Coetzee, South Africa's heavyweight champion, will earn $150,000.

Weaver won the title from John Tate with a 15th-round knockout March 31.

Ovett to Go to Olympics

LONDON, June 27 (AP) — Steve Ovett, European 1,500-meter champion, said today he has decided to compete in the Olympic Games.

Pate Takes Lead In Memphis Open

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 27 (UPI) — Jerry Pate reeled off a 6-under-par 66 to take the first-round lead yesterday in the humidity and 95-degree heat of the Memphis Open.

The 26-year-old golfer, runner-up in last week's Canadian Open, had three consecutive birdies begining on the eighth to take a one-shot lead over Lee Trevino, who won the Memphis Open in 1971 and 1972, Tom Purtzer and Jim Simons.

Don January, the 50-year-old tour veteran, headed a five-way tie for third place at 68 with Leonard Thompson, who tied Pate for second place in the Canadian Open, Antonio Cerda, Morris Hatalsky and Peter Jacobsen.

Angry Antuofermo Ready for Minter Fight

By Michael Katz

LONDON, June 27 (NYT) — The cool mist of Hyde Park made Vito Antuofermo angry. It does not take much to make the former middleweight champion of the world angry.

The city was still asleep at 6:15 a.m. yesterday when Antuofermo headed at a quick jog past the lawn bowling and putting greens. By the time he got to Speakers Corner on his first lap around the park, the ugly thoughts were still in his head. He aimed a left-right combination at the morning air. He was feeling fine.

The last time Antuofermo trained for a fight with Alan Minter, back in March in Las Vegas, his morning runs were interrupted by happy thoughts: taking a Florida vacation with Joan and the two children, buying a house in Brooklyn. The former poor boy from the Bari section of Italy was middleweight champion of both the World Boxing Association and the World Boxing Council and he had come through a rough 15-round draw with Marvin Hagler to keep his title. He admitted he was not hungry.

"The Minter fight didn't sink in," he said.

Antuofermo lost a 15-round decision to the Englishman.

But as he winds down his training for tomorrow night's rematch with Minter at the Empire Pool in Wembley, Antuofermo finds himself better able to concentrate, to direct his anger at the man he said "has borrowed my title."

The park was slowly awaked four and a half miles and 35 minutes later, Antuofermo finished his morning run and looked up at the overcast sky.

"It's good, this weather," he said. "I don't like it. It makes me mean. When I'm angry, that's what makes me sharp. The last time, I wasn't. I went straight home the day after the fight to start all over again. My wife and I wee supposed to go on vacation, but I stayed in to build that hate.

"I got to do that. I don't want to hurt anybody. But like what they done to me in Vegas wasn't right. If I won the fight, they should've given it to me."

Thinking of the first Minter fight infuriates Antuofermo. In his mind and according to one of the three judges and the majority of ringside observers, Antuofermo outpointed the British lefthander despite being prevented from fighting inside by the referee, Carlos Padilla.

Antuofermo got the immediate rematch because the British judge, Roland Dakin, had incredibly given him only one round, the 14th, when he scored the fight's only knockdown. The WBC president, Jose Sulaiman, agreed to waive his organization's rule against rematches.

Training for two and a half weeks in his native Italy did not put Antuofermo in a good mood when he arrived here yesterday. In Boghia Osco, outside Genoa, there is nothing much to do but train, said Antuofermo.

Carlos (Panama) Lewis, Antuofermo's main trainer here, has been trying to build up contempt for Minter in his fighter. He has convinced Antuofermo to call the champion a "pussycat." Minter, a boxer more than a slugger, said he would not be goaded into a brawl.

But what really gets Antuofermo in the pique of condition is that Minter has what he wants. "I am a hungry kid again," said Antuofermo. "I got to get that title back. When I'm hungry, I'm sharp."



United Press International

lies' Mike Schmidt is tagged out by Expos' catcher Gary Carter at home plate Thursday.

Grand Prix Pact Is Reached on Technical Rules

LE CASTELLET, France, June 27 (AP) — Grand Prix teams racing for the world championship reached agreement yesterday on technical rules for the next four years that have major implications for the development of the sport.

The rules will be presented Monday to the sanctioning body, the International Auto Sports Federation. If the FISA agrees, the agreement will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1980, until Jan. 1, 1985.

The compromise agreement, reached Tuesday in London, is signed by Ferrari, Renault and Alfa-Romeo, which have backed FISA, and by the members of the Formula One Constructors Association, which had threatened to boycott Sunday's French Grand Prix.

It also calls for a ban on "slick" tires in an attempt to increase driver safety; maintenance of skirts that ride between the side bodywork and the ground to help aerodynamics; a four-year stability package covering "bodywork, tires and engines," which implies FOCA has dropped its opposition to turbocharged engines.

The agreement also appears to stall until at least 1985 a "fuel saving formula" for Grand Prix.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

CALIFORNIA ANGELS—Placed Jim Barr, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list. Reactivated Don Baylor, outfielder.

National League

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES—Announced that Dick Noles, pitcher, had dropped his appeal to Charles Feeney, National League president, and started a three-day suspension.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

CLEVELAND CAVALIERS—Signed Chad Kinch, guard, to a three-year contract.

DENVER NUGGETS—Named Doug Moe assistant coach.

NEW YORK KNICKS—Signed DeWayne Scales, forward.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

HOUSTON OILERS—Signed Angelo Fields, offensive tackle.

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Named John Math director of player personnel.

Canadian Football League

MONTREAL ALOUETTES—Announced retirement of John O'Leary, running back.

tone Wins Eighth Straight for Orioles

From Agency Dispatches

LTIMORE, June 27 — Steve held the Toronto Blue Jays to un on six hits last night in the nore Orioles' 4-1 victory.

32-year-old right-hander d his fourth straight complete in winning his eighth consecu- ame. He is tied with the New Yankees' Tommy John for the ican League lead in wins with

ne struck out nine — mostly eeping curve balls. Since last 2, he has posted a 14-3 record with the Orioles and his current earned run average of 3.25 is the lowest among the Orioles' starters.

The complete game was the 14th by an Oriole starter in the last 24 games. It was the ninth victory in the last 11 games for the Orioles, who have won 19 of their last 20 against Toronto and have beaten the Blue Jays 13 straight in Baltimore, dating back to July, 1978.

Mariners 8, Rangers 4

in Arlington, Texas, Mario Mendoza and Larry Cox, the last two men in the batting order, combined for five of Seattle's 14 hits to drive in six runs and pace the Mariners to an 8-4 victory over Texas. Seattle piled up an 8-0 lead before starter Floyd Bannister tired in heat that reached an all-time Dallas-area record of 113 degrees Fahrenheit (45 degrees Celsius) before game time.

White Sox 5, Angels 2

In Anaheim, Calif., Steve Trout won his first game since May 26 and Chet Lemon doubled in two runs lifting Chicago to a 5-2 victory over California. Trout (3-7) worked seven innings, striking out two and walking none while allowing one earned run.

Expos 1, Phillies 0

In the National League, in Philadelphia, Montreal's Scott Sanderson gave up a first-inning leadoff single to Pete Rose and allowed only one other hit as the Expos beat Philadelphia, 1-0. Sanderson (7-4) outdueled Randy Lerch (2-10) for his second shutout of the season. Andre Dawson singled home Chris Speier for the Expo run.

Mets 4, Cubs 3

In Chicago, run-scoring singles by Joel Youngblood and John Stearns in the seventh led New York to a 4-3 victory over Chicago.

Giants 2, Padres 1

In San Diego, Jack Clark and Darrell Evans each drove in a run in the fourth and Ed Whitson allowed seven hits over 8 1-3 innings to lead San Francisco to a 2-1 victory over San Diego. Whitson (6-7) lost a bid for his third shoutout of the year when pinch hitter Von Joshna homered in the eighth.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
k	44	24	.647	—
ee	38	29	.567	5½
	37	31	.544	7
	35	30	.538	7½
re	37	32	.536	7½
id	33	33	.500	10
	31	35	.470	12
West				
City	42	28	.600	—
	33	35	.485	8
	32	37	.464	9½
	31	39	.443	11
	31	39	.443	11
ge	29	40	.420	12½
o	23	44	.343	17½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
	38	27	.585	—
phia	35	29	.547	2½
gh	35	33	.515	4½
k	31	36	.463	8
	29	36	.446	9
	28	40	.412	11½
West				
	41	26	.612	—
ies	40	29	.580	2
ti	36	32	.529	5½
isco	31	38	.449	11
o	31	39	.443	11½
	28	38	.424	12½

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto	000 010 000—1	6	0
Baltimore	301 000 00x—4	9	0

Clancy, Buskey (1), Mirabella (6) and B.Davis; Stone and Dempsey. W—Stone, 10-3. L—Clancy, 6-4. HR—Toronto, Moseby (3).

Seattle	030 410 000—8	14	1
Texas	000 000 400—4	7	4

F.Bannister, Beattie (7), Rawley (8) and L.Cox; Matlack, Devine (4), Kern (7), Darwin (9) and Sundberg. W—F.Bannister, 5-6. L—Matlack, 4-4. HR—Seattle, L.Cox (3).

Chicago	023 000 000—5	10	1
California	000 200 000—2	6	2

Trout, Proly (8) and Kimm; Tanana, LaRoche (9) and Ciliburn, Donohue (9). W—Trout, 3-7. L—Tanana, 3-8.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	100 100 200—4	10	1
Chicago	300 000 000—3	5	1

Swan, Glynn (6), Allen (8) and Stearns; Lamp, Tidrow (6), Caudill (7) and Foote, Blackwell (8). W—Glynn, 2-1. L—Tidrow, 2-1. HRs—New York, Maddox (3). Chicago, Buckner (4).

Montreal	000 010 000—1	5	2
Philadelphia	000 000 000—0	2	1

Sanderson and Carter; Lerch and Boone. W—Sanderson, 7-4. L—Lerch, 2-10.

San Francisco	000 200 000—2	5	0
San Diego	000 000 010—1	7	1

Whitson, Minton (9) and May; Mura, Shirley (9) and Tenace. W—Whitson, 6-7. L—Mura, 1-3. HR—San Diego, Joshua (2).

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PAGE 16 & 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Art Buchwald

The Iran Failure: Cherchez le Bus

WASHINGTON — They recently assigned a panel of retired generals and admirals to find out what went wrong in the hostage rescue attempt in Iran. I can't think of a more objective board of investigators.

I have read as much as I could on the subject and, while I don't claim to be an expert, I have my own theory as to why the mission failed, *and I hope the senior officers devote some time to it.*


Buchwald

To me, it was all over the minute that tourist bus came down the road on its way to Tabas, just when the helicopters and C-130s were landing for refueling.

* * *

Let's replay the scenario that would have taken place if all the helicopters were operating. Remember that this was a 48-hour operation and depended on the element of complete surprise.

It is several hours after the bus has been stopped. The Iranian tourists have all been herded onto a C-130 and flown off to some airfield in Egypt.

Mohammed Khafi, the owner of the Sheephound Bus Line, is waiting impatiently in Tabas for his bus to arrive. When it is five hours late, he goes to an official of the Revolutionary Council and says, "Something has happened, my bus is late."

Karim Jalaf says, "Your bus is always late. It probably broke down in the desert."

"*That is* what I'm afraid of," Mohammed says. "I have tourists aboard, and if they have broken down in the desert they could all die, and I will have to pay for their hotel rooms in Tabas."

"*So what do you want us to do?*"

"Please go with me in a jeep down the road, and see if we can find it."

"You must be crazy. We don't have time to bounce all over the place *looking for one of your* buses."

"But we need the bus to take our students to next Friday's anti-American demonstration in Tehran."

"I forgot about that. All right, Mohammed, I will find your bus."

* * *

Karim then orders three of his men and Mohammed into their jeep. They start driving down the road from Tabas to Tehran. Every time they are about to turn back, Mohammed urges them to go a lit*tle farther. Finally, they arrive at* Posht-e Badam, the site of the airfield the Americans used for refueling. The bus is there, but there are no passengers.

Mohammed bursts into tears. "*They have all left. They will never* use Sheephound again."

One of Karim's men shouts, "Look, there are tracks leading to the airfield." The five men follow the tracks. "It appears that they were picked up in a large airplane."

Karim looks sternly at Mohammed. "Are you sure your bus was not used to help the enemies of the revolution escape?"

Mohammed cries, "May Allah be my witness, they were tourists."

The men walk around the airfield. They find all sorts of equipment, as well as fresh fuel on the ground.

Karim says, "Something is rotten in Denmark. We better let Tehran know about the bus and all the airplane activity. I can't believe anyone would go to so much trouble to kidnap 44 Iranian tourists."

* * *

From that moment on, everyone in the Iranian capital has been alerted, and while the commandos are putting their act together in the mountain hideout they were flown to, the element of surprise has been lost.

So, if the admirals and generals are going to be thorough in their investigation, the place to start is with the intelligence person who assured everyone there was no chance of any traffic being on the road where the rescue team would refuel. Anyone who reads thrillers knows that when you have 48 hours to pull off a sneak attack, the last thing you want to deal with is a busload of tourists, particularly if someone is waiting for it in Tabas.

Mary Blume

Success in Drag Spawns Sequel

NICE (IHT) — When an aging beauty is told by her mate that she isn't getting any younger, it's usual enough for her to go off and see if she is still attractive to men. The beauty in this case is *Zaza Napoli who has been imper*sonating Marlene Dietrich at La Cage aux Folles for even longer than Marlene Dietrich, so when she sits on the terrace of the Negresco in Nice and picks up a dishy young man, strange things will clearly happen.

They do. The young man turns out to be less interested in Zaza than in hiding from international assassins and soon an elaborate spy caper begins with the customary automobile chase and a few uncostumary details such as Zaza talking Italian secret police into donning full drag ("so much less *conspicuous," she insists) and her* longtime boyfriend Renato himself impersonating Dietrich — unaccountably in blackface — popping out of a birthday cake in front of his son's father-in-law, *the apoplectic head of a moral or*der league.

The characters of Zaza and Renato are of course familiar, except to the one or two people in ultima Thule who never saw "La Cage *aux Folles," the Paris stage farce* that became the most unexpected international screen hit within memory, grossing more than $10 million in its first year in the U.S. alone, although it has been given only limited release and is always shown in French with subtitles. Even in Anita Bryant country in southern Florida it had the longest first-run engagement since "Dr. Zhivago."

Such success for a story about a drag queen and her long-suffering boy friend is inexplicable, but in front of such grosses no one seeks an explanation. They just make a sequel and call it "La Cage aux Folles II."

Michel Serrault and Ugo Tognazzi again star as Zaza and Renato and the director and producer are again Edouard Molinaro and Marcello Danon. The film is being shot in Rome with a week in Nice for what are called establishing shots: scenes that show where the film is set and serve as links and that are usually shot with great speed and frayed nerves, the producer always looking at his watch, local traffic cops turning red in the face.

Disgruntlement is in the air, all right. Serrault, as he takes leave of his wife and daughter to start a two-hour make-up session, is mumbling about how lines in a comic film should be changed if an actor thinks it necessary ("after all, they're not engraved in bronze"), Tognazzi grumbling about how he detests spy stories and has never made one before, Molinaro standing in the middle of a traffic jam he has created and saying solemnly that he doesn't feel comfortable doing comedy: "I don't have the temperament for it. By nature I prefer drama, but it's my comedies that work."

The first "Cage aux Folles" was a well-wrought character comedy. "La Cage aux Folles II," Molinaro says, is more of a nonsense *film: the first quarter of an hour* deals with the characters, then the chase begins.

"The first one was a novelty, this one is work, I feel like a little cog in a machine because this film *has become a big business,"* Tognazzi says. "We're not human beings here, it's not about us." "The first film had some moving moments," says Serrault. "We must forget about that. The problem here is to bring truth to an incredible story. That isn't easy."

They slip into their roles in a flash. Asked to pose in a hotel bedroom for a photograph, Serrault's face under its red wig and picture hat immediately falls into a gaudy smile and his eyes assume the expressionless vivacity of someone who needs glasses but is too vain to wear them. Tognazzi is Renato: attentive but distracted by business problems beyond the understanding of the little woman. "Maybe they'll ask us to make a porno film," Serrault says, leaning against the pillow and taking on Zaza's voice and actressy optimism.

"The marvelous thing about Zaza," Serrault said earlier while being made up, "is that she *is* an actress, even if she's a bad one. *She has all the defects of an actor* or actress in addition to her problems at home. When she feels pain it's not a deep pain, she's putting it on a bit — a comedy within a comedy."


Mario Tursi

Zaza (Michel Serrault) and Renato (Ugo Tognazzi).

Tognazzi was asked to do the first film to attract Italian audiences. "At that point we never dreamed of an American career for the film," Molinaro says. He is the solid pillar — "They needed someone sure because I work around Serrault," Tognazzi says. The father of four children, he gives a beautifully detailed impersonation of a homosexual. "Maybe I'm a pederast," he suggests in his rumbling bass voice. "I didn't want to model myself on anyone so I found what I needed in myself. I am trying to be myself.

"The film is a success because it's the story of solidarity. You don't laugh at them but with them. It's as if the public enters their house and finds every detail right and they see that maybe con*formity isn't the only way."*

To Tognazzi, "La Cage" is a political film. "The public finds itself taking as normal things that society doesn't accept. Comedy is the best way of getting things into people's heads. The public comes to see a spectacle, not to add a problem to their own problems. In comedy you can add a problem without their really knowing it."

The partnership with Serrault works in part because both are intuitive actors. "In some films I don't read the last 20 pages of the script because I don't want to know how it comes out. I like to *find myself acting with freedom,* not doing something I know too well."

"The moment an actor is sure of what he's doing, it's all over," says Serrault. He played "La Cage" on stage 1,700 times. "I think I can honestly say I never played it the same way twice."

Like Tognazzi, who will film next with Bernardo Bertolucci, Serrault's next film is a drama. Like many actors of great versatility, he is gray and almost unnoticeable and wants to stay that way. "I don't want to be recognized. If people want to talk to me about myself I'm not interested. If they want to talk about my work, I'm delighted." He is astonished that anyone should find it brave to play a drag queen; his definition of his work is to reach the limit of unbelievability where, *through the grace of the actor,* you believe.

"I've met homosexuals who say their life isn't like ours in the film," Serrault says. "I want people to believe in the story of 'La *Cage aux Folles,' whether it is* reality or not. Realism is not my aim."

Zaza, he says, is not a difficult role. "A man dressed as a woman could be an easy laugh. You must give it a bit of truth and humanity. In every scene there are options — when you shoot you must know where you're aiming. At the start you don't know what is important so I say everything is important — every line, every costume, every detail of makeup."

Serrault is a veteran of cabaret, stage and screen. Last month he received an invitation to do a season of classics with the Comedie-Francaise. "For me it's interesting," he says. "After what I've done it's amusing." A pause while his false eyelashes are applied. "After all, it's not the usual path to the Comedie-Francaise."


Keystone


UPI

Genevieve Gilles wants $15 million from Darryl Zanuck's estate.

PEOPLE: *Zanuck's Ex-Companion Sues for $15 Million*

A former French model sued the heirs of movie mogul **Darryl Zanuck** for $15 million, claiming that she lived with Zanuck for eight years and that he promised her almost half of his estate. **Genevieve Gilles** said she had six wills to prove her claim and asserted that the final will, which excluded her, was signed by Zanuck when he was "not of sound mind." "We had a marvelous relationship. We loved one another," Gilles said at a news conference with "palimony" lawyer **Marvin Mitchelson**. The complaint, filed in California, said that in return for the promised 45 percent of the estate, Miss Gilles agreed to remain *with Zanuck until his death,* give up her career and "refrain from marrying or having any personal relationship with any other man." The suits claim that Zanuck made his final will in October, 1973, under duress and while in a senile condition, after his son, **Richard**, assaulted Miss Gilles and forcibly prevented her from seeing his father. Zanuck, head of 20th Century-Fox Studios for 40 years, died Dec. 22, 1979, at Palm Springs, Calif. In Los Angeles, Richard Zanuck termed Gilles' allegations "preposterous" and said his father was in sound mind until the time of his death. He also denied any role in deciding the content of his father's will. Gilles, a 34-year-old brunette whose real name is Genevieve Gillaizeau, told reporters of a relationship that began at a dinner in Paris in 1964. She said she became Zanuck's constant companion the next year. She said she and Zanuck did not marry because his wife, **Virginia**, would not give him a divorce. She said she got a contract with 20th Century-Fox in 1968 because of her movie experience — not, she insisted, because of her re*lationship* with Zanuck — and made one film for Fox, "Hello and Goodbye."

* * *

Ballerina **Natalia Makarova** is forming her own ballet company, which will make its first appearance in New York in October. The debut, at the Uris Theater for performances from Oct. 7 to Nov. 2, will mark the first appearance on *Broadway for Makarova,* 39, who defected from the Soviet Union in 1970.

* * *

Full-page newspaper advertisements by Playgirl, the U.S. women's magazine featuring nude male centerfolds, have been whetting appetites for weeks. The magazine promised its August centerfold would be "one of America's beloved stars of family motion pictures whose handsome profile and heroic exploits have thrilled audiences around the globe." Well, the August issue of Playgirl is off the presses, and sprawled on his back atop white satin sheets is the mystery celebrity — **Benji**, the canine motion picture star.

* * *

Opera soprano **Jo-Ann Pickens** of Chicago won first prize in the 13th Paris International Singing Competition. Pickens, 30, who has performed with the Chicago and Santa Fe, N.M. opera companies, was first in a field of 149 participants from 26 countries. She also won second prize in the French melody category. U.S. soprano **Marvis Martin**, 26, shared first prize in the women's category with Romanian contralto **Liliane Bizineche**.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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INTERNATIONAL TEACHING JOBS

AUSTRALIAN SPORTS INSTITUTE

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The Australian Sports Institute will be established in Canberra Australia's Capital city from January 1981. Coaches are being sought to develop and direct the Institute's programs in the above sports.

The Institute will give Australian athletes the opportunity to pursue their sport to the highest level, whilst allowing them, if they wish, to continue their education or careers. Facilities and top coaches will be provided to enable national standard athletes to receive specialized coaching in selected sports. There will also be opportunities for national squads to use the Institute's facilities and services. A sports science laboratory and sports medicine services will be provided.

The Headquarters of the Institute will be located in the National Indoor Sports Centre, adjacent to the National Athletics Stadium and the Canberra College of Advanced Education. The College is to offer a degree course in sports studies from 1981.

It is expected that, initially, up to eight coaches in different sports will be appointed.

Duties will include:

- Planning specialized coaching programs for individual athletes attending the Institute and supervision of their day to day training.
- Selecting athletes for admission to the Institute, in association with national sporting bodies.
- Involvement in the training at the Institute of national teams or squads as requested by the national sporting bodies.
- Conducting courses for coaches and assisting with the implementation of the national coaching accreditation scheme, as requested by the national sporting bodies.
- Attendance at major competitive fixtures; and
- Where applicable, participation in the Sports Studies course at the Canberra College of Advanced Education.

The successful applicants will have a proven record in coaching at the highest level and will be capable of imparting this experience to others.

Annual salary will be in excess of $A 20,000 plus expenses, depending on experience. Coaches will be appointed for a period of two years, with eligibility for re-appointment. It is expected that they will take up their appointments in November 1980.

Applications, outlining experience and area of specialization, and requests for further information should be addressed to:

The Secretary, Department of Home Affairs
P.O. Box 1252, Canberra City A.C.T. 2601.

Closing date for applications: 26-7-1980.